

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
**WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.**
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY —
HARMAUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BAKSHI

VOL. X NO. 57

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1922.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH &
AMERSON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in pos-
session of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMA*	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th "	CALEDONIA	7,872
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th "	MANUVA	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th "	KALYAN	8,987
20th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th "	NALDERA*	16,828

*MALWA
*NALDERA
*NARKUNDA

Through steamer from China.
The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train,
leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne
shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT
SAID AND PLYMOUTH.**

Date	Steamer	Tons.
9th Mar	NERVANA	8,923
23rd Mar	MANDALA	8,943
6th April	NEVADA	9,071
18th May	MASHOORA	8,288
1st June	MANEVA	8,308

Does not carry passengers. Proceeds to London
SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbo-
6th May	MALWA	urne and Sydney

**SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND
PERSIAN GULF.**

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th March	LHASA	Karachi Coast
7th Mar.	CHAKARA	Basra direct
8th "	KAR-PARA	E & S. Africa
9th "	BARPETA	K. & P. Gulf
10th "	LINGA	Karachi direct
12th "	VARELA	Basra direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage
for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be
arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 125.

NOTICE.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT
MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S
JOINT SERVICE.**

**CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
MAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.**

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may
be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON Yusen Kaisha)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

**REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.**

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure

Wakana Maru C. Shirai 8137 24th Feb 12th Mar

Wakushu Maru 8685 7th Mar 22nd Mar

Wakatsuki Maru Y. Masumori 8288 13th Mar 30th Mar

Wakatsuki Maru B. Takiguchi 8489 5th Apr 15th Apr

Awa Maru N. Natori 8028 6th Apr 21st Apr

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
RS. 10 Every Month

EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST

Your Child

AT THE AGE OF 2.

GETS

Rs. 4,500

and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500

Write for full Particulars to—

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE

BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.

Branches—

KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

BANKING.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL
BANK, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 50,00,000
Reserve Funds 17,20,000
Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per
annum has been declared by the Bank on
paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jalandhar, Jammu, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Tarn Taran, Umballa, Wazirpur.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in-
terest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to
June, and 2½ per cent. from July to Decem-
ber.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months
and shorter periods at rates of in-
terest which can be ascertained on applica-
tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT—Sums as low as
Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½
per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS—
The Bank grants accommodation on
terms to be arranged against approved securi-
ties.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-
stations are cashed and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved
customers discounted and Demand Drafts and
Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations
where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business
apply to—

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jalandhar, Jammu, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Tarn Taran, Umballa, Wazirpur.

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BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and
Surat).

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial
and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000

Called-up Capital Rs. 40,00,000

Reserve Funds Rs. 20,00,000

Reserve Liability for Calls Rs. 20,00,000

Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per
cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to
Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months
and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at
4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC
TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS AND SHARES sold and purchased
in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business
transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and Co., Solicitors, 45, Hanman Street, Bombay. C13292

DENTAL SURGEON.—Willing to take up office. For terms Apply Box No. 7827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13089

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE with knowledge of type-writing for a post of a Clerk. Apply Box No. 7822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C12955

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN on commission basis by a well-known Firm of Rubber Manufacturers. Apply to Box No. 7817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13061

SHORTHAND TYPIST (INDIAN) WANTED AT ONCE.—Good speed essential. Apply ALLIANCE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, LTD. (Top Floor) Canton, Frere Road, Bombay. C13086

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST CLERK with knowledge of accounts and correspondence in English for a Bombay Office. None but experienced men need apply. Salary Rs. 65 p.m. rising to Rs. 75 p.m. Apply Box No. 7825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13087

WANTED by a leading European House, a SALESMAN in the Sundry Lines Metals, Hardware, Paints, Dyes, etc. Only capable and well experienced hands need apply. Salary starting with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Apply Box No. 7823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13090

WANTED—Experienced CARPENTERS for MOTOR REPAIR WORKSHOP to secure orders of all kinds of Repairs, Painting, Upholstery etc. on commission basis. Remuneration on commission basis. Apply Box No. 7829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13271

WANTED—HEAD CLERK for a Railway Construction Divisional office. Knowledge of engineering Accounts essential. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 according to qualifications plus 10 per cent. Local Allowance while stationed in Bombay. Apply by letter to the SUPERINTENDENT, ENGINERS, Construction, B. B. and C. Railway, Church Gate. C13226

WANTED—To introduce the Medical Agency. The policy offers free per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance. Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD. Albee Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. C13249

WANTED—A BOILER INSPECTOR for a period of 2 years in the leave arrangements of the present incumbent proceeding on 2 years furlough with effect from 10th May 1922. Pay Rs. 300-25-00 according to qualifications. 2. Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Engineers Certificate under the Boilers Act. Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred. 3. Applicants should state age, qualification, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Applications should be sent to THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab. C13263

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION.—In any capacity by Bombay Doctor S. A. S. of very long experience in Civil and Military. Write to Box No. 7791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B C13093

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—One FLAT on Sandhurst Road, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, etc. for Rs. 100 per month. Musalman. Parson. Christian need. Apply to Box No. 7826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13088

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices to be let immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGLAS ROAD, next to the station. Leum Co.'s Office, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 400 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 4-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRUTAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3. C12551

TO LET—BLOCKS at Khetwadi Main Road, Ghia Building, monthly rent from Rs. 115 to Rs. 160. C13032

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS FOR MOTOR, ETC. at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3617. C13067

TO BE LET—Or on HIRE monthly VISASIA CARRIAGE with horse. Apply Box No. 7792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13094

DADAR MAIN ROAD, near Tram Station, FIRST FLOOR of large Bungalow for Vegetarian Hindus only. Apply, PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS, 3, Khetwadi Main Road, T. No. 992. C13038

TO BE LET at Masagang Mount Road, Shroffwadi blocks, rooms and motor garages. Apply to T. A. S. COMUDIN AND Co., 174-75, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay. C12551

TO BE LET—NORTH LIGHT SHED, very useful for workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All steel structure with a ton lifting crane. Also open space. Please apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 229, Mint Road, Fort, or 310, Lamington Road, Opp. Jacob Circle. C12372

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—An airy HOUSE, situated at Orlem near Malad Station, about 18 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Apply to Mr. PAUL FERREIRA. C13085

MATHERAN, CAIRNMORE TO LET for rooms with dressing and Bath rooms attached. Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHAY, Pedder Road, Bombay. C13060

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorium, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stable facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABILBAI, Balker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay. C13072

TO BE LET—Bhimore, Dumas, "Brighton Park", large, furnished, upperstorey, Bungalow, Mintonted, Six Bedrooms, Halls, Sittingrooms, Outhouses, very large compound, Waterfall. Apply to Mr. ERIC SHAW, J. HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort. C13078

TO BE LET—SIXTEEN FLATS in a quite new building, up-to-date, good situation between Lady Jamsedji Road and Cattle Road, near Catholic Victoria Church, Reasonable Monthly borders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER. C13064

HOTELS.

THE ORIENT HOTEL.—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric Lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly borders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER. C13090

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A going concern on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, dealing in various kinds of Indian and foreign Silks, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Curious, Brasses, etc. Communicate with Box No. 7795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13012

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND at Santa Cruz, measuring 3800 yds. on the junction of Ghodhod Road and Tara Road, five minutes walk from the station. Apply with firm offer to Box No. 7812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13062

BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—27 Building plots on the Tilak Road in Sadashiv Peth in Poona City suitable for residential purposes will be sold by Public Auction on the spot in front of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. on the 11th, 12th and 13th March, 1922. Plans and conditions of sale can be had at the Municipal Office at 8 Annas each. (Sd.) S. R. BHAGWAT, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality. C13269

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-returned well equipped workshop, fitted with latest machinery under expert management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 17th Road, Teesha Circle. C13249

FOR SALE—A five seater RENAULT CAR as good as new, complete with accessories. Price Rs. 5,000 or near offer. Apply to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. C13076

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

CUTTING MACHINES (New) for making samples of piecegoods for sale. Extremely useful to Mills. Delivery from stock. Apply Box No. 7813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13063

WANTED—LOOMS from 44 inches and upwards upto 62 inches. Apply Box No. 7895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13031

FOR SALE—LINTYPE MACHINES recently imported. For particulars apply to AGENTS, THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Thakardwar Road, Bombay. C13050

FOR SALE—A secondhand 40 B.H.P. Rux ton tractor. C. C. crude oil ENGINE, complete in full working order. Apply THE MANAGER, The Mitha Metal Factory, opposite Alliance Mills, Tardeo or KHOSLA MITHABHAI NATHOO, 476, Kanara Chawl, Kulkadevi Road, Tel. 656. C13071

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS ON SEX EDUCATION—Married Love, 4-6-0. Venered diseases, 1-14-0. Radiant motherhood, 4-6-0. Wise Parenthood, 2-10-0. C. HIMATLAL and Co., Princed Street, Bombay No. 2. C13091

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately. GT., WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street. C13042

ACCOUNTANCY.—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc. and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla. C13084

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects—Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting. Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. C13083

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A Canoe-shaped VICTORIA in good condition. Apply to Box No. 7824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13083

FINANCIAL.

ONE wants to join as a partner with a capital of Rs. 20,000 any profitable RUNNING BUSINESS, preferably import and export or some Indian industry. Apply Box No. 7811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13046

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—BAILED GRASS, about 1,000 maunds available at Diwanji G. I. P. Ry. Rate rupee one per maund including customs duty. Offers considered. Apply to FOREST SECRETARY to Her Majesty's Government, Bhopal. C13267

FOR SALE—LABORATORY ACCESSORIES including Working-tables, Balances, Condensers, Water-baths, Distilling-flasks, Dissociator, Retorts, Spectrometer, Spectrophotometer, Hydrometers, Measure-cylinders, Pipettes, Burettes, Cup boards etc. Apply to Box No. 7810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13047

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees. Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters, complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding. Visible. Compact. Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Corona folding Typewriters. New with Case. Rs. 185 only. List price Rs. 230. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Bihlwalders. Apply to Box No. 7810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13047

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy new, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to 1/2 the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are earnestly advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. All or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. C13047

TENDERS.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of clothing to the Company's Uniformed Staff. Tenders forms and all information to be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's office, Colaba Tramway Depot. C. N. MOBERLY, Managing Engineer. C13268

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED British Standard Test. Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS. PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO., No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY. C13076

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS RIVERCRAFT.

THREE TRANSPORT BARGES are available for immediate disposal. For particulars apply to MAACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort. C13179

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England and by Special Act of Parliament.)

WITH effect from 11th March, 1922, and to further orders the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. R. Todd, Deputy Agent, to act as Agent of the Company in India vice Major General Sir Henry Freeland proceeding on leave. (Sd.) N. MEDLEY, Secretary to Agent. C13235

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1922, the following will be the revised Train Service on the Matheran Steam Tramway: From Monday, to Friday, inclusive.

8 Down. dep. 10-10
Neral Matheran arr. 11-45

2 Up. dep. 8-0
Neral Matheran arr. 9-25

6 Down. dep. 16-40
Neral Matheran arr. 18-15

6 Up. dep. 14-30
Neral Matheran arr. 15-55

On Saturdays and Sundays.

8 Down. dep. 10-10
Neral Matheran arr. 11-45

2 Up. dep. 8-0
Neral Matheran arr. 9-25

6 Down. dep. 16-20
Neral Matheran arr. 17-55

6 Up. dep. 15-35
Neral Matheran arr. 17-13

2. On Sundays an extra train will run leaving Neral at 8.55 arriving Matheran at 7.25, to which passenger carriages will be attached if there are any passengers to be carried. D. S. BURN, General Traffic Manager. G. I. P. Railway. C12944

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY, the 14th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 6th March, 1922. C12367

NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nira Valley Sugar Co., Ltd., will be held on 22nd March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered address of the Company, when the following resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 104 as Article 104-A:—

(1) 104-A. The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited shall have the right to appoint two persons to be directors of the Company and from time to time to remove such appointments or either of them, and to appoint other persons or other person to fill such offices or either of them, and to supply any vacancy which may occur therefrom from time to time.

(2) In Article 110 line 2 the words "the place at which the Directors shall from time to time decide to hold a meeting" and the words "such place" be substituted respectively for the words "Bombay" occurring in the said Article 110.

Should the above resolutions be passed a Further Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Registered Office at 4 p.m. S. T. on 12th March 1922 when the above Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., Agents.
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd March 1922. C13270

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 3, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th of March, 1922, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering the position of the Company and if deemed expedient of considering and passing the following resolutions:—

(1) That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

(2) That Mr. ... be appointed Liquidator of the purpose of such winding up.

And Notice is hereby also given as a resolution by Article 64 of the Company's Articles of Association that should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 18th day of April 1922, for the purpose of confirming the above resolutions as special resolutions.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
DAMODHAR GOVINDJI & CO., Agents.
The Western India Rope Co., Ltd. C13266

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Dockers every morning to receive damaged cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. MANAGER, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. C13265

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MALAY MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Dockers every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims of shortage, short delivery, damage, etc. are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, Bombay. C13265

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

Lectureship in Medicine, Rs. 350-25-00.
Lectureship in Surgery, Salary Rs. 350-25-00.
Lectureship in Ophthalmology, Salary Rs. 350-25-00.
Post of Radiologist, Salary Rs. 350-25-00.

(a) Private practice allowed.

(b) All appointments will be in the first instance on probation for one year.

(c) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University, holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.

(d) All applications along with typed copies of Testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 25th March, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.

(e) Coarsening will disqualify and candidate.

(f) The Hospital duties attached to the posts of the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.

(g) Candidates, apply for more than one post, should submit separate applications for each post. C12963

PUBLIC NOTICES

A young graduate of the Punjab University passed in 1919, with perfect clerical experience, of 21 years and of energetic habits is available for employment with some large Commercial Firm in any of the big towns in India. State terms to:—

M. A. AZIZNIZAMI, B.A.,
c/o Fazal Ilahi & Sons,
Govt Auctioneer,
Rajapur N. W. P. P.
Rajapur C12963

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business carried on by our client, Mr. TULSIDAS MOWJIBHAI, along with Messrs. AMULAKHAI, PARAMANANDAS, J. D. MOOLAN and JEHANGIR DOSA, BHAI MISTRY under the name and style of the Liberty Motor Company at Farvati Bhui, Sandhurst Road, Bombay is DISSOLVED as from the 28th day of February, 1922, and the said Amulakhai Paramanandas, J. D. Moolan and Jehangir Dossabhai Mistry have retired from the said partnership. Our client, Mr. Tulsidas Mowjibhai will continue the said business in the name of the Liberty Motor Company as the Sole Proprietor, and will alone recover and receive all outstanding due to the said Liberty Motor Company, and pass valid and proper discharges. The public are hereby warned not to pay any debt due to the said Liberty Motor Company to the said Amulakhai Paramanandas, J. D. Moolan and Jehangir Dossabhai Mistry nor deal with them in any way for or on behalf of the Company.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1922.
THAKOREDAS AND DARU,
Attorneys for Tulsidas Mowjibhai. C12356

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Sections 64 and 65 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
Suit No. 920 of 1921.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF SHAHABAD BARDOL DISTT. U. P.

Jagga Shah, son of Narain Vaish,
resident of Shahabad Distt. Bardol, Plaintiff,
versus,
To Mohd. and Zahir, son of Karamat Ali, Shaikh by caste dwelling at present at Bombay, Kamathi pura 1st lane of Mohammad Usman's Hostel.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs. 125-0-0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions, on the 22nd day of March 1922 at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to answer the above named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice, that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 27th day of February, 1922.
Judge.

NOTICE.

(1)—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpoenas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.

(2)—If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both if necessary.

(3)—If you are accompanied by some other persons, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both if necessary.

(4)—If written statements are required say—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of—

Hours of attendance at the office of the Court from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

"Fill in" copy of the plaint "or" concise statement of the nature of the claim" as the case may be vide Sections 38 and 65 Code of Civil Procedure. C12964

NOTICE.

THE RAJAH

as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only.

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Cheese Savouries.

Cheese offers a great variety of attractive dishes, all thoroughly nourishing and palatable.

Macaroni Cheese, Cheese Straws, Cheese Soufflé and Rice and Cheese Savouries, etc., can be easily, cheaply and quickly prepared by blending the cheese with

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

PRICE: Send one anna stamp with your name and address for a copy of "Light Flare Recipes" to Brown & Polson, Ltd., 6, Bowdler Street, London, E.C.4.

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20, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes, Rheumatism, Scleritis, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc. Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Loin of the Faculty of Paris.

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J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING RATES AND PRICES.

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THE CONGRESS PANDAL
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Thick quality for Coatings etc. at Rs. 0-8-0
per yard.
Thin quality for Shirtings etc. at Rs. 0-7-0
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Terms:—(1) Cash in advance along with
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(2) 6½% discount allowed to pur-
chasers of Khadi worth
rupees one hundred or
above.
(3) No order below Rs. 10/-
will be accepted.
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CONSTRUCTIONAL AND GENERAL
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Can be had at all leading Chemists
and Druggists in Bombay.

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7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs
Ewart Latham and Co., after
their experience of other safes in
the recent fire in their premises.
272 Safes supplied for Savings
Bank India and Burma, after a
severe competitive test by fire
held in Calcutta in the Director-
General, Posts and Telegraphs,
in the July 1912.
210 Burglar Resisting Safes,
recently supplied to Government
to replace other Makers' safe
that had been burgled.
By APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE
GOVERNOR.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number
of European and Indian Banks.
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the secret of a beautiful bungalow is
bright, clear glass. Let GEM POLISH
(very useful in many ways) make your
bungalows and offices distinctive and
your homes SWEET HOMES. Use
GEM POLISH.

NALSUM-PRADIN CO.,
Girgaon, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 8, 1922.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

The anticipated rise to power of a
Conservative Government in Eng-
land, will be viewed with
mixed feeling in India. For-
tunately, however, the Congress and
Mahatma Gandhi have so arranged
matters that India may remain indiffer-
ent as to whether a Conservative or a
Coalition Government makes a pretence
of the right to delay or
deny India freedom. An opinion,
however, may be offered by
Nationalists quite in the spirit of a not
very interested spectator of the political
crisis in England. This opinion could
be, we fancy, that any change from the
shifts British Government's post-
war policy of betrayal and
blunder must needs be a
change for the better. A Conservative
Cabinet would at least be candid. Its
opponents could know precisely where
they stand. While men greedy of office
like Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston
Churchill would doubtless recant and
abjure the gospel of Coali-
tionism in order to wangle
a seat in a Conservative Cabinet,
they would perhaps at the same time
elect to change their present methods in
favour of downright Junkerism. Ori-
ental peoples always prefer to deal with
such than with plausible poli-
ticians of the Lloyd George
type. With a downright
Junker Imperialist Government in
power and some darling of the "Morn-
ing Post" at the India Office India's pro-
gress towards Swaraj would be a great
deal more rapid than at present.

A sailing vessel tacking against the
wind sails faster if the wind be a strong
and consistent one than if it flew in
fitful gusts of uneven intensity and
variable direction. Such fitful and
disconcerting gusts have emanated from
the Coalition Cabinet and the Orient
has been making comparatively laboured
progress to the port of freedom. But
let a Conservative Government flow a
gale of repression and "no d. . . d. non-
sense" and the barques "India,"
"Egypt," "Palestine," "Iraq," "Turkey"
and the others will fly merrily
forward on a long tack. It is, we fear,
impossible that an appeal to the country
by a Conservative Cabinet will bring a
Labour Government into power. Such
a Government would doubtless provoke
such a veering of the wind that instead
of the vessels steering towards freedom
having to tack against it, their sails
would belly with a fair wind in their
favour wafting them swiftly to a safe
anchorage.

But at the moment of
writing the meteorological fore-
casts provided by Reuter's
agency are confusing. Indeed it may
well transpire that the fitful variable
gusts for which the Coalition Cabinet
stands will continue. But since the
ship which bears India's dreams to
fulfilment is most utterly sea-worthy
—since the navigator and the crew, one
Mahatma and the Congress, are
men who fear no tempests, confident in
their ability to steer the vessel safely
through the veriest gale that ever
shrieked—"Repression" through the
rigging—we in India can afford to
regard the Cabinet Crisis in England
with the calm of complete unconcern.

THE BUDGET.

The English papers received by the
last mail, summarise the Geddes Report,
outlining possible economies of £75
million out of a total of £100 million
they were called upon to retrench, pre-
sumably in addition to the economies
effected by the Treasury itself and
aggregating 80 million sterling. The
details of the proposed Geddes reduc-
tions are:—

	Present	Future	Saving
Navy	81	60	21
Army	75.197	55	20.197
Air Force	15.51	10	5.51
Education	50.60	34.50	16.00
Health	24.62	22.10	2.52
Pensions	96.55	93.00	3.55
Board of Trade	1.88	1.85	.03
Exports Credits	1.00	0.50	.50
Agriculture	2.40	2.04	.36
Scottish Fishery	.076	.061	.015

Ordnance Survey	.278	.172	.106
Forestry	3.50	—	3.50
Police	—	—	2.652
Prisons	—	1.963	.212
Reformatories	.592	.535	.056
General	—	—	.102

And the Committee add:—"We be-
lieve that if the reduction of the esti-
mates on the lines suggested is taken in
hand by the departments with energy,
the sums we have noted can be re-
alised or even exceeded; but if delay
occurs in giving effect to such of our
major suggestions as the Government
approve, the saving cannot be realised
in the coming year." Contrast this
procedure in devising public economy
with the cheese-paring of the
Government of India! The
Geddes Committee proceed to
discuss the question of military expendi-
ture, on the assumption that "no
great war was to be anticipated in the
next ten years, although provision should
be made for the possible extension of
trained units in case of an emergency
arising." We would like to know what
instructions, if any, were issued by the
Government of India to their bloated
Army Department, after they had signed
the peace with Afghanistan, and secured
its aid against the much-advertised Bol-
shevist intrigues. If the Government of
India had the interests of "the govern-
ed" at heart, they would not continue
for a single day the most injurious and
wasteful short service system and refuse
to set about securing real economy,
without which Army efficiency will
never be in proportion to the outlay upon
it, by creating an adequate citizen re-
serve and substantially reducing the
more costly standing army so as to
bring down the military expenditure to
half its present scale. The budget,
presented by Sir M. Hailey, is impossible
of discussion so long as the public do
not know on what assumptions and in-
structions the various items therein have
been computed. Judging only from
the published information, there cannot
be the slightest hesitation in saying that
the entire deficit estimated is capable of
recovery from the single item of army
expenditure alone and that, until the
basis of its estimates is, satisfactorily
established, the members of the Legis-
lative Assembly would be failing in their
duty to their constituents and their
country if they engage in futile disqui-
sitions about items that ought never to
have demanded their attention if sane
budgeting was the order of the day.

It is not only on the side of the ex-
penditure that Sir M. Hailey's latest
triumph (sic) fails to be a specimen of
the fine art of budgeting which has
never been known to the bureaucracy in
India. Assuming, against all d.c.ates
of common sense, that the deficit is un-
avoidable, the estimates of revenue are
impossible of realisation short of lucky
windfalls. But, if the Finance Minister
would not, in expenditure, rely on what
economies may eventually be effected,
surely he is doing less than justice to
his own sound sense of public finance if
he relies, on the revenue side, on what
can never be realised. He expects fifteen
crores in round figures from customs
manipulations, in the face of depressed
trade and falling imports merely because
rates have been put up by him. The
higher rates, assuming the Fiscal Com-
mission has not been insulted in taking
the issue out of its hands by the
specious pretext of revenue needs,—will
further depress trade, and Sir M.
Hailey or his successor will have to be
thankful if instead of the budgeted fifteen
crores even ten crores are realised at
the end of the year. There is not the
slightest justification for assuming, from
what we know of the conditions all the
world over that trade will be maintained
even at the rate kept up in 1921-22.

Precisely the same remark applies to
railway freights and fares. There is at
any given moment a certain amount of
traffic to be carried which will be more
than proportionately discouraged by an
indiscriminate increase in rates. If the
increase is obtained by adopting the rate
to the nature of the traffic carried, per-
haps there would not be the same diffi-
culty in realising the expectation. But
an all-round indiscriminate addition to
the rates will only diminish traffic and
quite possibly result in a further decline
in revenue, if the working charges are
not rigorously kept down. In regard
to passenger fares, the bulk of the
first class passengers consists of Govern-
ment servants and dependents, who will
make the tax-payer bear the increase.
While the railway revenue might thus
show some slight increase, the charges
under the head of administrative ex-
penses are bound to increase in exact
proportion, and the exchequer will in
all probability have to bewail next year
another misfortune, another deficit.
The Indian deficit is getting to be a
hydra-headed monster which Govern-
ment will continue to be incompetent to
deal with and suppress, so long as
officers view Public Finance with the
supercilious indifference characteristic
of Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Notes of the Day

Rajkot Arrests.

When tackled in the local Legislative
Council on Monday on the subject of the
illegal arrest and confinement of Messrs.
Mehta and Kothari in the Rajkot jail, on
the occasion of the Governor's recent visit
to Kathiawar, the Hon. Mr. Hayward is
reported to have defended the action of the
Kathiawar Agency by stating that the two
gentlemen were arrested under a sealed
warrant issued under a lawful order passed
by the Governor in Council under the
Foreign Jurisdiction Act. If Mr. Hay-
ward's explanation is correct, it is per-
tinent to point out, in the first place, that
the Foreign Jurisdiction Act is intended to
apply only to "foreign" subjects and not
to a person like Mr. Mehta living in a
civil station which is "British territory" as
we pointed out the other day. Secondly,
neither the jailor nor the superintendent
of the Rajkot jail was aware at the time
of the admission of the prisoners into the
jail of the existence of any warrant, sealed
or otherwise. When pressed by the
prisoners to be shown the warrant or to be
informed of the nature of the offence with
which they were charged, both the jailor
and the superintendent, who are informed,
confessed that they had no warrant, that
they were ignorant of the charges against
the prisoners, and that they "believed"
that the prisoners had been clapped in jail
under some "political executive powers." The
prisoners saw only a wire being shown
to the jailor, presumably containing in-
structions from some superior authority to
confine them in jail.

"A Lawless Law."

It was only on the 4th day that the fol-
lowing extenuation order was served on
Messrs. Mehta and Kothari:—
"Under the orders of the Bombay Gov-
ernment contained in their letter addressed
to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar,
dated 31st January 1922 you are hereby
directed to remove yourself from the
Rajkot Civil Station within 24 hours of
the receipt of this order and to abstain
thereafter from entering the limits of any
Civil Station or Thana Circle around in
Kathiawar Political Agency."

The order is signed by the Officiating
Political Agent to the Governor in Kathi-
awar and is dated 31st January 1922. It
will be seen that in this order no authority
is cited for the action taken, and no offence
is mentioned. It is not even stated for how
long a period the extenuation order is to
last! Could autocracy go further? The
"Governor in Council" sees no necessity to
inform a person when he is arrested of the
nature of the offence he has committed; no
necessity to tell how long he is
to be imprisoned; and no necessity
to tell him how long his deport-
ment from his native place is to last.
Yet, we have seen Sir George Lloyd
assuring the public that no man need
be a slave to anything save Law! If it was
a "law" under which such absolutist
proceedings could be taken, it was clearly a
"lawless law." One of the victims
of this law, Mr. M. R. Mehta, is a person
permanently resident in the Rajkot Civil
Station and is a landholder and taxpayer
there. He is a taxpayer in Bombay too,
paying several thousands as income-tax.
He cannot be described as an irresponsible
person without any stake. He is a well-
known diamond merchant in Bombay. The
Foreign Jurisdiction Act is clearly not
intended to be applied to such a person.
The action taken by the Governor
in Council was clearly illegal and
high-handed. The question arises why
the taxpayers of this Presidency should pay
for the maintenance of an Agency in
which they have no interest, over which
they have no control, and which harasses
innocent citizens in this manner? If the
Legislative Council has any sense of respon-
sibility in the matter, it should insist
on making the Agency amenable to popular
control, before voting the grant of four
lakhs and more, which will shortly come
up before it.

Ignorant Criticism.

Under the caption "Muslim, not
Indian," the "New India" publishes in its
issue of the 3rd instant an editorial note,
which begins in this fashion:

Since Mr. Pichthal took over the
"Bombay Chronicle," it has become more
and more a Muslim newspaper, and less
and less an Indian one, and his successor
has carried on the same policy, though
we have not as many Muslim doctrinal
essays. The "Bombay Chronicle" has
made no special efforts to gather funds
for the Malabar sufferers, but has fol-
lowed the usual N. C. O. policy of more
or less ignoring them. But now that
some thousands of Moplah women and
children are found to be suffering in
the areas laid desolate by their husbands
and sons, who carried off the reaped
crops for themselves into the jungle, and
left their families to suffer, the
"Chronicle" has waked up to the fact
that there really is extensive suffering
in Malabar, that is shared by Mopla
women and children.

There is more of the characteristic venom
and misrepresentation in the sentences
which follow, but we refrain from
indicting it on readers. We would have
allowed our contemporary's effusions to
pass without notice, but for one serious
untruth which is affirmed in the note.
Even if our contemporary is ignorant of
facts, the public of Bombay, not to say the
Indian public, including that of Malabar,
know very well the "special efforts" made
by this journal to gather funds for the

Malabar sufferers. If our contemporary
cases to turn over the file of this journal,
it will find that the interest of this journal
in the sufferings of the people of Malabar
and its "special efforts" to collect funds for
their relief, began before the thought of
the need of affording relief in Malabar
dawned in the editorial sanctum of our
contemporary. The funds collected in this
office and despatched to Malabar during
the last few months, we may inform our
contemporary, run not into hundreds but
thousands. Our contemporary would do
well to have more regard for truth when
it aims at serving "God, Crown and
Country."

The "Achievements" of "Cooperators."

So much as regards ourselves. But our
contemporary not stopping at pointing out
our shortcomings proceeds, in all modesty,
to tell the public what itself and the
"Co-operators" have been doing. Our con-
temporary writes:—

Co-operators have long been at work—
since Sept. 30, five months ago. The Editor of
"New India" brought a special message to
Lord Willingdon from some Muslim gentle-
men received in Calcutta on Nov. 28, asking for
permission to visit the interior, bring out the
women and children whose men were away,
and place them under whatever supervision
the authorities desired, so as to prevent com-
munication with the enemy. They offered to
bear all the expenses. The Governor was
pleased, on Nov. 28, and the Governor was
most sympathetic. But Mr. Knapp, possi-
bly the information, although we noticed
that more than two months later he found
out its truth, and took some belated action.
Co-operators have helped both Hindus and
Muslims; before human misery, they know
no creeds.

If our contemporary and the "Co-op-
erators" were not so much dependent for
information as well as patronage on
officialdom, they might have learnt the
truth about Malabar much earlier than
Nov. 28 and need not have had to put up
with friendly rebuffs from officials like Mr.
Knapp. But our contemporary and the
"Co-operators" are too much enamoured of
the "sympathy" of high-placed officials to
realise that the starving wretches of
Malabar cannot wait till officialdom is
disillusioned and the "Co-operators" are
permitted to begin their mission of relief.

Mysore.

The usually sedate administration of
Mysore has suddenly leaped into the lime-
light by banning public meetings and
lectures by well-known speakers from the
adjoining tracts of the Karnatak. And
there is no doubt that, as shown in the
report of Mr. S. S. Settur to the Secre-
taries of the All-India Congress Committee,
even the constructive side of Congress work
has been hampered. The fact is,—and
people outside Mysore will find it difficult
to appreciate it,—that under the new dis-
pensation, the administration of the State
has tended to become reactionary. As
things are, fortune has favoured adminis-
trative ineptitude by stampeding the
bureaucratic elements in the British Resi-
dency into opposition to progressive
movements. The downright misuse of Sec-
tion 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code is
only one of the symptoms of the political
disease which is sapping the vitality of the
State. Equally symptomatic of the growing
reaction is the action now taken against
the veteran journalist and publicist of
Mysore—Mr. M. Venkata Krishnayya. By
reason of his lifelong devotion to the up-
lift of his fellow-men in Mysore and un-
questionably pure record of selfless work
for over half a century, he is held in the
utmost veneration by the people of Mysore,
save perhaps the non-Brahmin clique.
Through fair weather and foul, in prosper-
ity and in adversity, he has never faltered
for a moment in his single-minded devotion
to the cause he espoused over half a cen-
tury ago. A man of cosmopolitan outlook,
an ardent social reformer and a patriot of
the first rank, he has consecrated his life
to the service of the State. Unable to
tempt him into a surrender of his prin-
ciples, or compromise with his principles,
in the early part of this century entire
forces were set in motion against him. It
even came to be regarded as a crime, in
the eyes of the very progressive adminis-
trators of the State, for any one to be
actively associated with him. But every-
one thought that times had changed, and
that patriotism was no longer a crime. With
the resurgence of the Palace party in
State politics things have taken a new
turn.

Mr. Venkata Krishnayya.
The bare news that the Press Law is set
in motion against a man of such spotless
record of public service as Mr. Venkata
Krishnayya will come, to every Mysorean,
as an unmistakable portent of the evil
days on which poor—and alas! once de-
servedly progressive Mysore has fallen. We
do not know what the offence is of which
in the eyes of the authorities
in Mysore, Mr. Venkata Krishnayya is
guilty. And the notice calling upon this
septagenarian with all his matchless record
of public service, to appear before the
Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court,
"to explain certain articles considered ob-
jectionable" may evidently be a move on the
part of the reactionaries to stifle the voice
of criticism, however mild such criticism
may be. For, it is the considered opinion
of well-informed readers of Mr. Venkata
Krishnayya's papers that if they err at all,
they err on the side of moderation and a
super-abundant sense of loyalty to the
Ruler, whom Mr. Venkata Krishnayya, like
many ancient Indians, believes in his heart
of hearts, to be an embodiment of Vishnu
of the Hindu Trinity. The one crime of
this man who is justly regarded as the
G. O. M. of Mysore is that his independ-
ence cannot be tampered with.

REPRESSION IN U.P.

A RETROSPECT.

II.

The following is the second of the series of
articles, in which our representative, after a
recent tour in the U. P., reviews the campaign
of repression inaugurated in that province.

The fact that Pandit Javaharlal Nehru
has been released, along with a few others
coupled with the statement in the only
Anglo-Indian daily which pours out its
daily vituperation in Allahabad that there
is strong "revolutionary" movement in
U. P. will enable the student of political
affairs in those provinces to gauge accu-
rately both the sincerity, alleged but yet
unproven, of the U. P. bureaucracy with
which it rallies round the local Moderates,
and the persistent callousness with which
it regards the advent of democratic ideas
into a feudal environment. One may ask,
with the hope that even the Moderate in
the U. P. will have the courage to ask
the identical question, why if the son of
be let off, the father who has behind him
a glorious record of being during his
Council career of more than 20 years as a
non-official member, "a same and a
Moderate man," should not have received
the first fruits of bureaucratic compassion.
Perhaps, it would be better not to style it
compassion, because political clemency as
such does not exist in the U. P. adminis-
tration. It is better to regard the latter day
deliverances from jails as another example
of the effect of a ray of light disturbing the
dark wall of prestige and prejudice behind
which the U. P. bureaucracy finds a con-
venient shelter. Wherever I went in those
provinces, I was amazed at the extent and
the nature of the distrust which the police
officials en masse had succeeded in evoking
as regards their primary duties. If the
ryot appeared convinced of one thing it was
this, that as against the boliver in Mahatma
Gandhi's doctrines a lawless law
can operate with deadly effect, but as
against the Talukdar or the avowed Mod-
erate landlord there could be no protection
to the ryot against any illegal exactions by
them. After careful examination I became
convinced that the discontent among the
ryot was mainly agrarian, that in spite of
a settled policy to make it out to be polit-
ical in its principles and its policy it has
remained agrarian, that the forces of non-co-
operation were most effective in their work
only at those places, chiefly rural areas,
where the ryot felt that the officials were
sawing undue and unjust partiality to
existing and tyrannous landlords. The
Oudh Rent Bill was introduced by U. P.
Government to make a show of protecting
the interests of the ryots. At the Bill, in
its original form, the Talukdars took great
umbrage. The position has been pitifully
summarised in a paper on the subject by
Thakur Rajendra Singh of the U. P. Legis-
lative Council. He remarks regarding the
Bill that "the core of the evil has been
left untouched and as long as this is so it
is bound to cause bad blood." The really
sore point is the value of the sanads granted
to the Talukdars who think that by right
of these title deeds, they are masters of
their estates, territorial lords of the soil,
absolute proprietors and on them the ryots
stand. The representatives of the ten-
ants very much doubt whether the old
promises made years ago are binding on the
Government now. Government stands as a
silent spectator, looking first at the Talu-
dars and then at the tenants and smiling
complacently at both.

The Complacent Smile.

It is just this complacent smile, which
disquiets the Talukdars, embitters the
younger educated classes and secretly
angers the Moderates, who in U. P. ap-
pear to be prevented from breaking out
into verbal wrath only by their astonishing
faith in to the ultimate justice of British
rule. At the storm centres or recent agi-
tation such as Pratapgari, Ballia, Mallia-
bagh, Kheri, and Sultanpur it was the
educated classes who voiced the agrarian
and legitimate demands of the Kisans for
which the Talukdars treated them with
contempt and culminated as promoters of
civil war and strike. The Government looked
on silently for a time and then came down
with a heavy hand as usual on the wrong
partners. After looking into the history and
method of arrests of several cases on can
only conclude that to a certain type of the
U. P. official the red rag was not the man
who openly preached violence in utter de-
fiance of the Congress injunction to co-
operate with Government in securing peace
and order, and to remain perfectly non-
violent in spite of grave provocation, but
the man who, as a convinced and earnestly
active follower of Mahatma Gandhi did
preach and did promote conditions of non-
violence. The former was convenient, and
the latter was an absolute suspect. The
latter was a hypocrite and a humbug who
undermined British prestige because he
refused to be bullied into submission to those
executive ordinances, whose minatory char-
acter was ridiculous in its effectiveness,
but whose power of inflaming the anger of
peaceful populations was highly effective.
The prohibition not to hold meetings has
been contemptuously ignored by the more
advanced women nationalist workers in
U. P. The after-effects of these women's
gatherings have not been a rapid succe-
sion of arrests of women and their prompt
incarceration into jails. A hesitating and
frivolous Government has ignored in many
cases the breaking of this lawless law.

The U.P. Government.

But what is the U. P. Government? At
the head of it presides Sir Harcourt Butler,
who has an intimate acquaintance with the
manners and methods of the Talukdar
whether in always posing as *Burra Sah*
in repressing the aspirations of the tenant,
and this long acquaintance has enabled him
to be the grandest of them all. I heard it
constantly asserted that nowhere else in
India except in Lucknow Government
House is there such a lavish exhibition of
oriental luxury and ease. The landed

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article in the series appeared on
February 28.

COALITION CRISIS
SETTLED.

PREMIER DECIDES TO CARRY ON.

UNIONIST MINISTERS'
ASSURANCE."TO DO UTMOST TO SUPPORT
GOVT."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 7.

The evening newspapers publish the most conflicting statements on the political crisis which some declare, has been intensified whilst others declare it has been settled. Reuter is informed that the crisis has been settled by the decision of the Prime Minister to continue in office, in deference to the urgent appeal by his Unionist colleagues, made to him at a dinner party given by Lord Birkenhead yesterday, chiefly on account of the international position.

The question of giving definite guarantees of loyalty of the Unionist rank and file has been temporarily waived, but the Unionist members of the Cabinet assured Mr. Lloyd George of their anxiety to do the utmost to support the Coalition.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to go to Cricketh on Wednesday for a long holiday. He will then return to the town, and afterwards proceed to Genoa.

Mr. Chamberlain presided over the Cabinet meeting to-day in the absence of the Premier who is suffering from slight bronchial catarrh.

"ON VERGE OF WAR" IN
PALESTINE.

"THE NEED OF CAREFULNESS."

"MISTAKE" OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Lord Northcliffe in the interview expressed the opinion that the present condition of India was the reflex of the present Government at home and the same was true of Egypt and Palestine. Where both the governors and the governed were uncertain about the attitude of Downing Street, there was bound to be a partial paralysis of the functions of Government. Lord Northcliffe emphasised the need of carefulness in our relations with the great world of Islam. He did not suggest that we should be intimidated by Moslems or by anybody else, but he urged the makers of British policy to remember that 250 million people whose faith was in the sword, had a horrible opportunity of hitting back. Lord Northcliffe declared we were on the verge of starting a war in Palestine owing to the British Government's mistake in declaring a National Home for the Jews. Lord Northcliffe thought, there was bound to be an upheaval in Palestine soon.

SIR G. HEWART RECEIVES PEERAGE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Sir Gordon Hewart, on being appointed Lord Chief Justice, receives the Peerage.

OIL-BORING IN BRITAIN

DOUBTFUL PROSPECTS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Mr. Bridgman said the only British oil producing well was at Hardstaff and its production for the six months ending December 31st was 73 tons. No oil had been sold since October last as it was difficult to dispose of small quantities of crude oil. The evidence hitherto available was insufficient to permit the opinion as to the commercial prospects of oil boring in Britain.

ASSN. CUP SEMI-FINALS

RESULT OF DRAW

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

The following is the result of the draw for the Association Cup semi-finals:—Huddersfield versus Notts County or Aston Villa at Burnley; Cardiff or Tottenham Hotspur versus Woolwich Arsenal or Preston at Sheffield.

E. I. RLY. STRIKE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The E. I. Railway strike situation at Allahabad is practically unchanged. A considerable number of strikers in the clerical staffs on upper sections of the Railway have resumed work, but the loco staff are still holding out. Mr. C. F. Andrews, who had gone to see the Viceroy in connection with the demands of the strikers, has returned to Tundla, where the position is unchanged.

IRISH TREATY
BILL.

STORMY PASSAGE IN COMMONS.

ULSTERMEN'S FURIOUS
OPPOSITION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 7.

The Irish Treaty Bill is having a stormy passage in the House of Commons at the hands of the Ulstermen and Diehards. To-day they vehemently protested against the application of closure on the first cause of the Bill, giving the Treaty the force of law. The closure was however carried by 152 votes to 31 and by this means fourteen amendments were cut out. The Ulsterists were very bitter and subsequently declared that they did not intend to take part in the proceedings and left the House.

In the course of the debate Mr. Churchill undertook that a separate Governor-General for Northern Ireland should be appointed, if Ulster and the Free State did not mutually agree on one Governor-General.

FIGHTING IN LIMERICK.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., March 7.

The Anti-Treaty Republican troops which entered Limerick and seized hotels have been reinforced. Up to present they have refrained from attacking the police barracks and the Castle which are garrisoned by the pro-Treaty Republicans. The British troops are garrisoning military barracks and patrolling the town with armoured cars with a view to preventing fighting between the rival forces.

REPUBLICANS SEIZE LIME-
RICK TOWNPROVISIONAL GOVT. LEFT TO TAKE
ACTION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 7.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons to-day that a large force of Republicans had seized Limerick Town. The British Government was discharging its responsibility to law and order by leaving the Provisional Government to take action.

EXPLOSION IN MUNITION
FACTORY.

SEVERAL GIRLS KILLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 7.

A horrible explosion, which resulted in seven girls being killed and sixteen being terribly burned, occurred to-day in a factory in Dudley, where cartridges were being broken up to be remelted. The iron roof of the building was blown up and the victim were trapped in the blazing room. The force of the explosion ripped off the clothing of some of the girls, who escaped into the yard, with burning skin hanging from them. They were wrapped in sacks and taken to hospital. Some could not be recognised by their parents.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—President Harding has issued a proclamation prohibiting shipment of arms and munitions to China.

In the House of Commons the amendment moved by Sir Hamar Greenwood providing that Southern Irish elections should be held within four months after passing of the Act was adopted by Two hundred and seven votes to thirty-six. The committee stage was concluded amid cheers.

The Dudley death roll has now reached ten. Fourteen remain in hospital twelve of whom are in a dangerous condition.

Casualties in the shooting in Belfast yesterday totalled two killed and thirteen wounded.

The County Down Assizes imposed sentences ranging between three and seven years penal servitude for unlawful possession of arms.

Johannesburg.—The strike executive has called a general sympathetic strike.

Rome.—Sgr. Castelli reports from Fiume that the work of restoration of order is proceeding satisfactorily and without interruption.

Cairo.—A new regime has been heralded by the appointment of several Egyptians to important posts, previously held by the Britishers. The Cabinet, however, has appointed Englishmen to high financial posts.

The King to-day received in audience the Maharaja and Maharani of Porbandar, who were accompanied by the heir to Thakor Sahib of Limbdi.

Sir Robert Horne announced that it was not intended to resume the issue of Treasury bonds at a fixed price, but it was proposed, from March 17th, to invite tenders for the five per cent. Treasury Bonds repayable February 1st, 1927.

The Lords have given judgment for the International Horse Agency against Galstair for the recovery of £250 sterling, the commission which the agency alleged was payable by Galstair on the purchase of the race horse Damsellon from Sir Hedworth Moxon for five thousand guineas. The respondents claimed that the transaction was effected through their introduction.

NON-VIOLENCE.
THE CHOICE.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The following article will appear in to-morrow's issue of "Young India". When a person claims to be non-violent, he is expected not to be angry with one who has injured him. He will not wish him harm. He will wish him well, he will not swear at him. He will not cause him any physical hurt. He will put up with all the injury to which he is subjected by the wrong-doer. Thus non-violence is complete innocence—complete non-violence is complete absence of ill-will against all that lives. It, therefore, embraces even sub-human life not excluding noxious insects or beasts. They have not been created to feed our destructive propensities. If we only knew the mind of the Creator, we should find their proper place in His creation. Non-violence is, therefore, in its active form good will towards all life. It is pure Love. I read it in the Hindu scriptures, in the Bible, in the Koran.

Non-violence is a perfect state. It is a goal towards which all mankind moves naturally though unconsciously. Man does not become divine when he personifies innocence in himself. Only then does he become truly man. In our present state we are partly men and partly beasts and in our ignorance and even arrogance say that we truly fulfil the purpose of our species, when we deliver blow for blow and develop the measure of anger required for the purpose. We pretend to believe that retaliation is the law of our being, whereas in every scripture we find that retaliation is nowhere obligatory but only permissible. It is restraint that is obligatory. Retaliation is indulgence requiring elaborate regulating. Restraint is the law of our being. For highest perfection is unattainable without highest restraint. Suffering is thus the badge of the human tribe.

The goal ever recedes from us. The greater the progress, the greater the recognition of our unworthiness. Satisfaction lies in the effort, not in the attainment. Full effort is full victory.

Therefore, though I realise more than ever how far I am from that goal, for me the law of complete love is the law of my being. Each time I fail, my effort shall be all the more determined for my failure. But I am not preaching this final law through the Congress or the Khilafat organisation. I know my own limitations only too well. I know that any such attempt is foredoomed to failure. To expect a whole mass of men and women to obey that law all at once is not to know its working. But I do preach from the Congress platform the deductions of the law. What the Congress and the Khilafat organisations have accepted is but a fragment of the implications of that law. Given true workers, the limited measure of its application can be realised in respect of vast masses of people within a short time. But the little measure of it to be true must satisfy the same test as the whole. A drop of water must yield to the analyst the same results as a lakeful. The nature of my non-violence towards my brother cannot be different from that of my non-violence to the universe. When I extend the love for my brother to the whole universe, it must still satisfy the same test.

A particular practice is a policy when its application is limited to time or space. Highest policy is, therefore, fullest practice. But honesty as policy while it lasts is not anything different from honesty as a creed. A merchant believing in honesty as a policy will sell the same measure and quality of cloth to the yard as a merchant with honesty as a creed. The difference between the two is that the political merchant will leave his honesty when it does not pay, the believing one will continue it even though he should lose his all. The political non-violence of the non-co-operator does not stand this test in the vast majority of cases. Hence the prolongation of the struggle. Let no one blame the unbending English nature. The hardest fibre must melt in the fire of love. I cannot be dislodged from the position because I know it. When British or other nature does not respond, the fire is not strong enough, if it is there at all.

Our non-violence need not be of the strong, but it has to be of the truthful. We must not intend harm to the English or to our co-operating countrymen if and whilst we claim to be non-violent. But the majority of us have intended harm, and we have refrained from doing it because of our weakness or under the ignorant belief that mere refraining from physical hurt amounted to a due fulfilment of our pledge. Our pledge of non-violence excludes the possibility of future retaliation. Some of us seem unfortunately to have merely postponed the date of revenge.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not say that the policy of non-violence excludes the possibility of revenge when the policy is abandoned. But it does most emphatically exclude the possibility of future revenge after a successful termination of the struggle. Therefore, whilst we are pursuing the policy of non-violence, we are bound to be actively friendly to English administrators and their co-operators. I felt ashamed when I was told that in some parts of India it was not safe for Englishmen or well known co-operators to move about safely. The disgraceful scenes that took place at a recent Madras meeting was a complete denial of non-violence. Those who howled down the Chairman because he was supposed to have insulted me, disgraced themselves and their policy. They wounded the heart of their friend and

helper, Mr. Andrews. They injured their own cause. If the chairman believed that I was a scoundrel, he had a perfect right to say so. Ignorance is no provocation. But a non-co-operator is pledged to put up with the gravest provocation. Provocation there would be, when I act scoundrel-like. I grant that it will be enough to absolve every non-co-operator from the pledge of non-violence and that any non-co-operator will be fully justified in taking my life for misleading him.

It may be that even cultivation of such limited non-violence is impossible in the majority of cases. It may be that we must not expect people even out of self-interest not to intend harm to the opponent whilst he is doing none. We must then, to be honest clearly give up the use of the word "non-violence" in connection with our struggle. The alternative need not be immediate resort to violence. But the people will not then be called upon to subject themselves to any discipline in non-violence. A person like me will not then feel called upon to shoulder the responsibility for Chauri Chaura. The school of limited non-violence will then still flourish in its obscurity but without the terrible burden of responsibility it carries to-day.

But if non-violence is to remain the policy of the nation, for its fair name and that of humanity, we are bound to carry it out to the letter and in the spirit.

And if we intend to follow out the policy, if we believe in it, we must then quickly make up with the Englishmen and the co-operators. We must get their certificate that they feel absolutely safe in our midst and that they may regard us as friends although we belong to a radically different school of thought and politics. We must welcome them to our political platforms as honoured guests. We must meet them on neutral platforms as comrades. We must devise methods of such meeting. Our non-violence must not breed violence, hatred and ill-will. We stand like the rest of fellow-mortals to be judged by our works.

A programme of non-violence for the attainment of Swaraj necessarily means ability to conduct our affairs on non-violent lines. That means inculcation of a spirit of obedience. Mr. Churchill, who understands only the gospel of force, is quite right in saying that the Irish problem is different in character from the Indian. He means in effect that the Irish having fought their way to the Swaraj through violence will be well able to maintain it by violence if need be. India, on the other hand, if she wins Swaraj in reality by non-violence must be able to maintain it chiefly by non-violent means. This Mr. Churchill can hardly believe to be possible unless India proves her ability by an ocular demonstration of the principle. Such demonstration is impossible, unless non-violence has permeated society so that people in their corporate, i.e., political life respond to non-violence in other words, civil instead of military authority. As at present, gains predominance.

Swaraj by non-violent means, can, therefore, never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy. Swaraj by non-violence must be a progressively peaceful revolution such that the transference of power from a close corporation to the people's representatives will be as natural as the dropping of a fully ripe fruit from a well-nurtured tree. I say again that such a thing may be quite impossible of attainment. But I know that nothing less is the implication of non-violence. And if the present workers do not believe in the probability of achieving such comparatively non-violent atmosphere, they should drop the non-violent programme and frame another which is wholly different in character. If we approach our programme with the mental reservation that after all we shall wrest the power from the British by force of arms, then we are untrue to our profession of non-violence. If we believe in our programme, we are bound to believe that the British people are not unamenable to the force of affection as they are undoubtedly amenable to force of arms. For the unbelievers the Councils are undoubtedly the school of learning with their heavy programme of humiliations spread over a few generations or a rapid but bloody revolution probably never witnessed before in the world. I have no desire to take part in such a revolution. I will not be a willing instrument for promoting it. The choice in my opinion lies between honest non-violence with non-co-operation as its necessary corollary or reversion to responsive cooperation, i.e., cooperation-cum-obstruction.

DESABHAKTA PANTALU GURU
ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Desabhakta Kondavenkatappaiah Pantulu Garu, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested this morning at 8 under Section 153 A. Desabhakta was just appointed and was taking an oil bath, when two police officers waited to his house. The Police officers waited 15 minutes till he finished his bath.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced that the German Government was criminally prosecuting the firm of Rockstroh at Dresden in whose premises a number of guns were recently found by the Allied Commission.

HOW TO COMBAT
N. C. O.MODERATES WILL SUPPORT
REPRESSION.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S VIEWS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 8.

London.—Interviewed by a diplomatic correspondent of the Daily News Mr. V. S. Sastri declared if Government should feel that the time had come when Mr. Gandhi's anti-Government activities should no longer be allowed to continue, moderate Indian opinion would range itself behind the Government. He expressed the opinion that if full autonomy were given to Indian Provinces, Dyarchy abolished and full powers put into the hands of Indian Ministers the Non-co-operation movement would disappear. He realised the improbability of Parliament being willing to take such a step at present, but the demand of India for a greater measure of self-Government must be satisfied. He did not claim that India should at once enjoy full dominion self-Government chiefly because, full dominion status would have no significance till the command of the military passed into the hands of India who would take many years to train even if as he hoped Britain started this process without delay.

MR. SASTRI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., March 7.

Mr. Sastri proceeds to Paris on the 7th embarking on board the Naldara at Marseilles on the 10th. After going to Delhi, Poona and via Southern India home, he leaves Colombo on April 24th for Australia. He has been deputed to visit Australia, New Zealand and Canada by Government, with the cordial assent of the premiers in order to discuss the best methods of giving effect to the Imperial Conference resolution regarding the status of Indians in the Dominions. Mr. Sastri will be accompanied by Mr. G. S. Rajpa, his private secretary. He spends a month in Australia, a fortnight in New Zealand and a month in Canada. Thence he goes in an entirely private capacity to U. S. A. in response to pressing invitations to lecture in various towns additional to those visited last year on "Indian aspirations to Dominion status within the Empire." He returns to London in September after which he will go back to India.

LYCEUM CLUB ORIENTAL CIRCLE
DINNER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 8.

The guests at the Lyceum Club Oriental circle dinner included Sir Bhownagree Dalal of the India Office, Mr. Chir, Chinese charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ohta, Japanese Consul-General, Doctor Chang, Peking University, and others including Ladies Shrimpton and Giles. Sir Bhownagree replying to the toast of India said the situation in India was now most grave. The suggestion of handing over native states to native administration was unthinkable and would constitute almost a betrayal of the people. A great cause of the present difficulties was the establishment of the system of Western education which unfitted the people of India to work upon raw material and so increase the prosperity of their own country.

Mr. Tokutomi responding to the toast of Japan said the forthcoming momentous visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan which was keenly awaited by the whole country coupled with the renewal of the Alliance embodied now past which was calculated to cement still further the relations between Britain and Japan.

GENESIS OF THE AIKA
MOVEMENT.

AGRARIAN OR POLITICAL?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 7.

Sir Perry Robinson of the "Times" has arrived in Lucknow and stays as the guest of Col. Faurehope in the Commissioner's bungalow. He had interviews with some zemindars regarding the Aika movement. It has become impossible to get a reliable and impartial account of the activities of this movement, and the various reports that appeared, are considered as exaggerated. The zemindars maintain that this is a part of the present political movement, and ask for Government support to put it down on behalf of the tenants. The origin of the movement is attributed to the acts of oppression by zemindars, especially in Hardo District, in official circles. The movement was considered of an agrarian nature, but recent association of political and undesirable influences has made it necessary to guard against it. Non-co-operation leaders state that they had not participated in the Aika movement till now, but at the request of some zemindars some of the leaders are proceeding to the district shortly.

Sir Ernest Pollock has been appointed Attorney General and Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., succeeds Sir E. Pollock as Solicitor-General.

Marseilles.—The Kemalist Mission to Europe, headed by Yusuf Kemal Bey, has arrived.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF
ASSEMBLY.ASSURANCE OF ADHERENCE
TO DECLARED POLICY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 7.

Constantinople.—The National Assembly at Angora has re-elected Mustafa Kemal as President. Mustafa afterwards made an uncompromising speech, in the course of which he affirmed that so long as the menace to Turkey remained, his Government would steadfastly adhere to its declared policy.

YOUSOUF KEMAL AT
MARSEILLES.

PACIFIC DISPOSITIONS OF TURKEY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., March 7.

Youssef Kemal, who has just arrived at Marseilles, stated to a Havas representative that he will not only represent Angora but the whole Turkish people in the next conversations. Turkey has decided to throw back the invader energetically but she will, also prove that she takes every opportunity which can terminate the war. He agreed with the Franco-Turkish agreement as a prelude of the settlement of the situation in the Near East which is dominated above all by the Turkish question. Youssef hopes that after conversations with the representatives of the Entente all doubt will disappear and that other powers will equally appreciate the pacific dispositions of the Turkish people.

RACIAL INEQUALITY,

"FAITH IN BRITISH SINCERITY
SHAKEN."

CALCUTTA CRITICISMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SILHAI, March 7.

Sir Robert Watson-Smyth's recent speech at the Bengal Chamber on racial inequality is being criticised in the Bengal Press. Mr. H. D. B. Harford writes—Sir Robert Watson-Smyth does not represent every Britisher in Calcutta. On the contrary, I know of some and I am convinced that there are many who deplore exceedingly the spirit and tone of his remarks. A Britisher may be convinced that India needs Britain's help for many years to come or even that (in Sir Robert's words) India for Indians alone is an impossible ideal, but on what possible grounds can India be called the birthright of the Britisher? It is arrogant assumptions such as these that make the blood of Indians boil as I know that this speech has done, and so long as such assumptions are made, I for one cannot blame them. Let us show by our actions, as well as words, that we make no claims to India and only desire to remain in India as long as India needs us. Then, it is possible the people of India will change their present attitude towards us and will themselves invite us to remain; otherwise, it is not surprising that they want us to get out.

SIR K. G. GUPTA.

Sir K. G. Gupta, while agreeing with every word of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Banerjee's letter, writes, "I have always been a staunch supporter of the British connection in the belief that India can peacefully effect her political evolution and attain Dominion Status, only with the active sympathy and wholehearted co-operation of England, but recent events, especially Mr. Winston Churchill's ungracious pronouncement of the Kenya problems and Sir Robert's mischievous utterance, breathing as they both do, of racial inequality, have rudely shaken my faith in British sincerity and honesty of purpose. Sir Robert to the Liberal Bill Controversy of the early eighties, but he has not evidently laid to heart the lesson that it should have taught him, namely, that it was the insensate opposition of the Anglo-Indians to a simple measure of justice which gave birth to the National Congress in the following year (1885). If Sir Robert's present attitude is in any measure an index of that of the Anglo-Indians generally, all I can say is that it will have the effect of sweeping the Moderates into the National net, and completing Indian national unity, for even peace and order may be too dearly purchased if the price is the total loss of self-respect and perpetual subordination to an alien people."

LORD WILLINGDON'S POLICY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 7.

Commenting on Lord Willingdon's policy, "Madras Mail" writes:—Lord Willingdon's personal popularity in this Presidency, reinforced by Lady Willingdon's solicitude for the well-being of millions of its women and children, have proved great assets to the Government in these critical times. Lord Willingdon has never swerved one inch from his steady effort to make the Reforms a success. It is solely in the interest of early establishment of responsible Government in the Province, that he has been trying to carry all sections of the community with him, if possible.

BARDOLI DECISION.

AHMEDABAD'S SUPPORT.

MAHATMAJI ON NEED OF SOCIAL WORK.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee yesterday evening resolved supporting the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi, and advising all public workers to concentrate upon the constructive part of the programme and postpone individual civil disobedience for the present.

Mr. Gandhi who was present, emphasised the eradication of bitterness and hatred from the minds of the people by undertaking social work.

CRUSHING MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(Continued from page 5.)

ing to Waziristan he said the policy of occupation of this most turbulent frontier area was due to the necessity of protecting our peaceful subjects within our administrative borders from serious raids, murders, and all other atrocities. He admitted the occupation had cost heavily in men and money and that he had so far failed to establish peace in that land of lawlessness. But unfortunately the domination of Mahad country was the only way of protecting the peaceful citizens of Waziristan. He was sure that if the Government, who had attacked their Waziristan policy, had been the inhabitants of this frontier, he would not have objected to their occupation. In order to deal effectively with the expert mountaineers who in guerrilla warfare were past masters, any weakening in our determination to dominate and pacify Mahad and Trisla would lead to more costly operations later on.

NO PRESENCE FROM WAR OFFICE.

Proceeding further the Commander-in-Chief stated that he had postponed several items of Army expenditure till the next year. Are we then to understand, asked the speaker, that our expenditure next year will be larger than what it is this year. His Excellency Lord Rawlinson said that if our agreement with Afghanistan was satisfactory, if the Bolshevik menace disappeared and internal situation quieted down, then he would be prepared for a reduction in the military; and now to-day while Mr. Bray says that the horizon on the frontier is clear, the Commander-in-Chief says that the ink with which the Afghan treaty has been signed is not yet dry. How long then are we to wait? When will this ink be dry?

Mr. Yamin Khan thought that this insolvent and bankrupt Government required to be taken over by the management of some court of wards. Mian Asjadulla speaking in Urdu remarked that if like kings in olden days Sir Malcolm Hailey had gone in disguise to see conditions of the masses of India he would not have dared to tax them any further.

AFTER LUNCH

When the Assembly met again after lunch, Dr. Sarabhai, with a view to reducing the deficit, suggested suspension of the construction of the New Delhi for some time and an expenditure of 15 instead of 20 crores in the coming year. He pleaded on behalf of the cotton industry that no tax should be raised on the import of machinery, required therefor and urged for a guarantee in the reduction of expenditure without which the non-official opinion in this House would be ranged against the taxation proposals.

Sirdar Dalal supported the alternative programme of taxation suggested by Mr. Dary Lindsay and also proposed that postage on newspapers be raised which would give an additional revenue of sixteen lakhs. He claimed exemptions for the Cinema Films which also had an educational value and which the trade, he said, had to face the increased income-tax. He supported Waziristan policy as the only course to protect his fellow subjects in the frontier and opposed reduction in Army until the non-co-operation movement was crushed, pointedly referring to the Railway strikes now in a full swing.

Professor Shalmani in a lengthy speech urged a definite announcement in favour of gold standard and said the rate of exchange for the rupee should be fixed at one shilling four pence and the present rate at two shillings channelled. It was unjustifiable in his opinion to keep India's surplus in a foreign country and so he advocated the location of the Paper Currency Reserve in India. Only just the gold sufficient to pay Reserve Councils for a period of three weeks should be kept in England. In the meantime strenuous efforts should be made to develop the banking facilities so that

the habit of hoarding might be put an end to. Proceeding the Professor criticised the Military expenditure and urged its reduction from the point of view of stability of Indian finance as from that of welfare of the people whose taxable capacity was small. England should bear a portion of the military expenditure, because Indian Army was intended to safeguard the Imperial interests. The best way of dealing with non-co-operation was not to pile up the lad of Military expenditure but by redressing the grievances on which the movement existed.

FRONTIER PROBLEM.

Mr. Bray, the Foreign Secretary, said the Frontier problem of India was one constant struggle with forces of nature. Although for the moment the horizon there is clear, the position there was that they had a narrow strip of British territory, then a block of inhospitable mountainous country peopled by tribesmen turbulent and savage, and then was the Afghan frontier. If only this mountainous block had been situated somewhere else then India's frontier problem would not be very serious and further if that part of the frontier fed more and bred less they in this House would not be discussing this question to-day. Raising was their principal occupation and helped with the supply of arms by unscrupulous exporters, these hot-headed Pathans were committing violence in greater and greater degree. There was no tribe merachy among the people in Waziristan with whom the British could deal or through whom they could exercise control. The Government had been forced into Waziristan not by a policy of Military invasion by no dream of forward policy but by desire for Military expense and certainly by no mirage. They had been driven solely to secure a reasonable security for life and property of the sorrow-stricken fellow-subjects of the frontier. Russia, added Mr. Bray, was setting up a Government in the Moslem States of Central Asia. In fact the frontier was policing India and enabling the merchants in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to carry on their avocations.

On the motion of Mr. McCann the House in view of the lateness of the hour adjourned to allow the remaining speakers except the Finance Member and the Army Secretary only ten minutes each.

MR. ISWAR SARAN.

Mr. Iswar Saran declared the Commander-in-Chief's speech as totally disappointing and asked how long was poor India to wait for any reduction in the Military expenditure. The Commander-in-Chief stated that he had postponed several items of Army expenditure till the next year. Are we then to understand, asked the speaker, that our expenditure next year will be larger than what it is this year. His Excellency Lord Rawlinson said that if our agreement with Afghanistan was satisfactory, if the Bolshevik menace disappeared and internal situation quieted down, then he would be prepared for a reduction in the military; and now to-day while Mr. Bray says that the horizon on the frontier is clear, the Commander-in-Chief says that the ink with which the Afghan treaty has been signed is not yet dry. How long then are we to wait? When will this ink be dry?

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SIR VITHALDAS CONDEMNS EXCHANGE POLICY.

DELHI, March 6.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey characterised the budget as the insolvency budget and associated himself with Mr. Jammada's condemnation of excise duty on cotton. By this excise duty on cotton every head of the population was taxed 10 annas, which was really unbearable. Sir Vithaldas next criticised the exchange policy of Government and urged the Government to reduce their budget loss by at least eleven crores. In order to do this he suggested the revaluation of assets at one shilling four pence instead of at two shillings, debiting to revenue the amount they paid for buying railways and reduction of military expenditure. In conclusion Sir Vithaldas urged the Government to give an assurance that they would reduce the military expenditure and observed it was on that assurance, depended the attitude of the Assembly in regard to the budget (applause).

Col. Gidney accused the Government of financial profligacy and while not desirous of reducing the army by one single man or by one single gun, he strongly urged Government to effect economy. The non-co-operation movement of Mr. Gandhi was responsible also for the financial stringency in which the country was placed and asked the Government to state how much the budget was affected directly or indirectly by that movement.

Rao Bahadur Bishambar Nath also strongly criticised the military expenditure and asked the Government to effect economy. At this stage several members walked out due to the lateness of the hour. The Government Executive benches contained only the Finance and the Commerce members.

Bhaiman Shinde critically reviewing the budget declared that the non-officials had decided to vote for additional taxation to the extent of twenty crores out of twenty-nine crores.

MR. BRYANT DEFENDS FINANCE MEMBER.

Mr. Bryant (Madras) defended the Finance Member declaring most of the criticism against him were gratuitous and wide of the mark. Referring to the remark of some non-official members that India was highly taxed, he quoted figures showing that his country (England) paid ten times more taxation than India and that the tax on income there was five times that in this country.

After seventeen speeches of which none so far was official the House rose at 5.20 p.m. and adjourned till to-morrow when general discussion will be continued and official replies would be given to the criticism voiced by non-officials to-day.

"IMPOSSIBLE OF ACCEPTANCE."

MR. CHURCHILL'S KENYA POLICY.

RACIAL EQUALITY DEMANDED.

KENYA INDIANS' PROTEST.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Winston Churchill on behalf of the Kenya Indian Association and is signed by Messrs. A. M. Jeevanji, H. S. L. Pollock and G. B. Tadvalker, the delegates representing Kenya Indians.

4 47-48 Denes Inn House,

265, Strand,

February 9, 1922.

The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, S.W. 1.

Sir,—Some months ago you received a deputation putting forward the views and proposals of the Indian settlers of Kenya Colony on matters in issue between them and the European settlers, and subsequently gave the first unreserved opinion on the matter at a later date you would agree to the Indian delegation and, arriving at a decision, would discuss with it the situation that would have developed in the light of the report of the Governor of Kenya on the manner in which the proposals for a settlement of the outstanding problems, which you had authorised him to place before the European and Indian settlers, respectively, had been received by them.

AN APPOINTMENT PROMISED.

1. The first undersigned communicated this understanding to the Secretary of State for India and to his constituents in Kenya and had since been awaiting an appointment from you for such further discussion, especially after he had learned that the Governor's report had been received by you and that you had consented to receive a second delegation of Kenya Europeans, led by Lord Delamere, and you had been informed that the Indian delegation had been reconstituted.

At an interview with this delegation had on the 25th January last with the Secretary of State for India, we were informed that he was in communication with you on the question of a settlement in Kenya, and that no decisions would be announced until his discussions with you were completed, which, we gathered, would take some time.

It was, therefore, with the utmost surprise and alarm that we read the reports of your speech at the Kenya Colony dinner on the 27th January and learnt of the decisions that you had taken on some of the most controversial issues between Indians and Europeans in Kenya. Before dealing with those decisions, we desire to record a strong protest against the discourteous and neglectful treatment to which we, as representatives of the Kenya Indian community, have been subjected. This treatment would appear to result from the general attitude of the Colonial Office, to which emphasis is given by the actual terms as well as the implications of your speech, namely, that it exists to safeguard the interest not of the whole population of Kenya but of selected elements of the population to the exclusion of other elements, to which it is indifferent, if not actually hostile. It is a matter of the utmost regret that one of the great Departments of State of His Majesty's Government should thus exercise discrimination against a section of His Majesty's subjects and their accredited representatives.

We gather from a perusal of the reports of your speech that you have decided to advocate the following policy in respect of Kenya:

(1) to reserve in perpetuity the High-lands for exclusive European settlement; (2) to regulate strictly Indian immigration, while leaving European immigration untouched; (3) to develop Kenya as "a characteristically and distinctively British Colony" with a view to complete responsible Government; (4) to amalgamate eventually the four countries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

AN ALLEGED PLEDGE.

As to (1), we understand that your decision is based upon an alleged pledge to the European settlers. The Indian settlers have repeatedly challenged the European settlers to produce the alleged pledge. All that the latter (and your Department) have been able to produce is Lord Elgin's dispatch of 1908. That dispatch, however, does not cover the first item in your statement of policy. All that Lord Elgin said was that, for undefined "reasons of administrative convenience," grants of Crown lands in the Highlands should be restricted to Europeans, but he expressly declared that His Majesty's Government could not be a consenting party to legal differentiation upon a racial basis. Lord Elgin's decision as to grants of Crown lands in the Highlands was duly carried out and Indians have been officially informed that practically all such Crown lands have been granted. Upon this understanding, the Indian community, though under the Foreign Office it had received pledges irreconcilable with Lord Elgin's declaration, has, with a view to expedite a settlement and recognising the hardships that would ensue to grantees if at this date their titles were questioned, agreed to recognise these grants in spite of the invidious character of the transactions. But it has done so upon the express condition that the freedom of transfer of such lands

from a willing grantee or transferee to a willing purchaser at an agreed price, regardless of the race to which the parties belonged, shall be restored. Lord Elgin did not include the prohibition of such transfers to Indians in his policy, and prohibition world, indeed, be impossible but for the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, passed during the War when Martial law was prevalent in the Colony, and which enables the Governor to veto transfers of land between persons of different races.

TWO UNDERTAKINGS.

Lord Elgin's dispatch contained two undertakings, which must be read together. The first was given to European settlers in the Highlands; the second was given to Indians throughout the territory. You have, in effect, announced to the people of India that whilst your policy is to keep and to extend the first, in favour of the European settlers, to a degree wholly unwarranted by Lord Elgin's dispatch, you refuse to authorise the repeal of legislation that flagrantly breaks Lord Elgin's clear and unequivocal pledge to the Indian settlers. We find it difficult to make such a policy conform either in spirit or in the letter, with the resolution of the last Imperial Conference recognising the claim of Indian settlers in His Majesty's overseas territories to equality of citizenship. Nor, may we add, can it be reconciled with the principle of "equal rights for all civilized men," upon which you laid much stress in your speech. In any event some expression of explanation and regret was, we venture to submit, called for from one of His Majesty's Ministers, in supporting a policy so widely at variance with the public pledge of a predecessor in office and with his own solemn declaration as a participant in the Imperial Conference only six months ago. It is only necessary for us to state, with all the emphasis of which we are capable, that the Indians of Kenya and the people of India do not and cannot recognize the reservation of the Highlands in perpetuity for European settlement. To do so would be to admit the doctrine of racial segregation against which they have consistently protested as disruptive of the Empire.

CLOAK OF "EQUAL RIGHTS."

As to (2), your speech appears to adumbrate the virtual prohibition of Indian immigration, under the cloak of "equal" tests, which would not affect European immigration in the slightest degree. We hope we shall not be misunderstood if we suggest that such a policy, if given effect to, would be rightly regarded in India as a fraud upon the Imperial Conference, which obviously never contemplated, under the pretext of outward "equality," the virtual exclusion of Indian immigration from a land with which India has maintained the closest ties of trade and settlement from a period long ante-dating the advent of British rule in India and countries before a white man was seen upon the East African coast. But for your own tribute, in your book, "My African Journey," to Indian courage, devotion, and enterprise in the development of Kenya, one might have been justified in supposing that you were unaware of these facts. Yet it is an official record in your Department that Indians were prior immigrants into East Africa; that but for their invitation and assistance British power would not have been established there; that one of the principal motives for building the Uganda Railway was to provide an outlet for the interior of the country for the surplus population of India; that the Uganda Railway itself was built by Indian labour and Indian contractors; without which it would not have been built, and it has been the settlement of Europeans in the interior a matter of practical politics; and that the Indian population of Kenya largely outnumbered the European and is of vital economic importance to the country. Nevertheless, we learn with astonishment that you justify your policy on the ground that it is in the interests of the European and native sections of the population.

IGNORING INDIAN OPINION.

Hitherto the Indian people and our constituents had supposed that the welfare and interests of the entire population of the country were the concern of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Your speech has removed that misapprehension. It is true that you say that "the laws relating to immigration and the administration of these laws, must be a subject of closest consultation between the official Government and the existing residents in the country," but the context of the whole passage leaves it little open to doubt that the views of the Indian section of the population, who are vitally interested in this question, are to be ignored. In the opinion of the Kenya Indian community, there is room and need for both Indian and European settlers in Kenya, a vast, new, and undeveloped land, calling urgently for capital and enterprise. All that is needed is mutual goodwill, which the European settlers, or a vociferous section of them, refuse to Indians. We venture to submit that the Colonial Office ought not, in such circumstances, to act in a spirit of hostility to the Indian settlers by denying freedom of access to their compatriots from India, willing to undertake the risks of engaging their capital, skill, and enterprise in the development of Kenya, whilst offering special encouragement to European

immigrants—even to those of alien allegiance. Apart from this, we are authorised to deny that Europeans and natives have a common interest in the virtual exclusion of Indian immigration. To allege it, as you have done without reservation, is to make yourself responsible for the anti-Indian paragraphs in the Report of the Kenya Economic Commission, 1919, which called forth such severe condemnation from Lord Milner when occupying the office now held by you. Moreover, there is ample independent evidence available to show that, so far from the native population desiring the virtual prohibition of Indian immigration, they have, in fact, expressed only favourable sentiments towards Indians. Impartial persons, aware of the history of the Kenya Labour Ordinance and the treatment of the natives by certain sections of the European population, would hesitate to say that the natives were equally favourable to the European settlers. We regard this association of native and European interests as, widely divergent in many respects, as being totally unwarranted by the known facts and calculated to mislead public opinion in this country. It is clear, on the other hand, that the European settlers, who have almost throughout been jealous and fearful of the results of Indian enterprise, have succeeded in converting the Colonial Office to the view (repudiated by Lord Milner) that Indian immigration, for reasons unrevealed in your speech, is undesirable and should be, if possible, put an end to. It is needless for us to point out that here, too, Indian sentiment and Indian interests are vitally affected by your policy, which is impossible of acceptance by the Indian people, as is amply evidenced by the protests that have lately reached this country from India. Indians are already excluded from the self-governing Dominions. Virtually to close against them a tropical British Colony, as is now proposed, in the interests of a few thousand European settlers, and that the Colony with which Indians have had the longest connection—as we have pointed out above, the British flag admittedly flies there because of Indian initiative and invaluable assistance—and to do so under the pretence of an equal application of tests which, in fact, do not operate at all against European interests, not only raises for Indians of all parties the whole question of equal citizenship rights for Indians in respect of territories over which His Majesty's Government exercise direct jurisdiction, but, as the "Times" Bombay correspondent has pointed out, the much more serious one of British good faith and whether, indeed, India has any future as a member of the British Commonwealth.

"CHARACTERISTICALLY BRITISH."

As to (3), there can be no question that Kenya, so long as it remains British territory, will be a "characteristically and distinctively British Colony," especially during the period of Crown Colony government, with an official majority in the local Legislature. But we gather from the foregoing that this is not exactly your meaning. What you appear to imply—indeed, Sir Edward Northey bluntly said so not long ago—is an Indian deputation—is that the interests of the European settlers are to be paramount. In addition, the context shows that what you have in mind is that Indian civilisation is inferior and unworthy, whilst European civilisation alone is deserving of propagation. Fortunately for Imperial interests His Majesty's Government have not yet pronounced in favour of this view. No-one can say now, with European and Indian guidance and example, the administration of Kenya may take shape. But clearly the standards of civilisation to be applied cannot be tested by racial considerations. On the subject of the attainment of responsible government by the Colony, it is an aspiration which the Indian settlers, both present and future, equally with the European settlers, are entitled to have the fullest opportunity of bringing to fruition.

AGAINST RACIAL INFERIORITY.

As to (4), in the light of our criticism of the first three points we can only remark that, so long as the racial supremacy and pre-eminence of Europeans is officially aimed at and countenanced, Indians in the four territories, who enormously outnumber the European population and who carry on the great bulk of the trade of these four countries, will by every constitutional means oppose a territorial amalgamation that would, in fact, if not in the letter, relegate them for all time to a position of racial inferiority and subordination. In this they will undoubtedly receive the united support of the people and Government of India. We would add that, in any event, the inclusion of Tanganyika in such a scheme does not appear to be contemplated either in the Covenant of the League of Nations or in the draft mandate which is to be conferred upon Great Britain by the League. Under that mandate, no restraints of a racial character, in terms or in substance, may be placed by the mandatory upon the nationals of any State that is a member of the League. Nor can we see how Zanzibar, a semi-independent Protectorate with practically no European residents, can be brought into such an amalgamation without violation of international treaties.

THE COLOUR BAR.

At the beginning of your remarks relating to Kenya, you are reported to have said: "No doubt you know that we have laid down the principle that, so far as is practicable throughout the whole range of the British Empire, colour is not by itself to be a bar." We presume that you are here placing your personal and individual interpretation upon the purport of Resolution IX passed at the Imperial Conference, 1921. If so, the limitation, "so far as is practicable," is not authorised by the language of that Resolution, which plainly states that "it is desirable that the rights of all races should be recognised and that the principle of complete equality of citizenship, subject only to such reasonable tests as do not, in the spirit or in the letter, violate or contravene that principle or in substance differentiate between different classes or races of His Majesty's subjects, whether as to domiciled settlers or lawful immigrants,

INDIAN AR

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(Reuters's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 6.

Recd. 5 p.m., March 7.

At question time, in the House of Commons, reference was made to the Shatin affray in connection with the strike at Hongkong, and Mr. Churchill said that the Governor of Hongkong had reported with regret that a large body of strikers came into collision with Indian troops, who fired four shots, killing three men and wounding several others.

INDIAN ARMY.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that inquiries of the Sub-Committee of Imperial Defence Committee on the Indian Army requirements, were approaching completion. The report of the Committee would necessarily deal with highly confidential questions and therefore, it was not proposed to publish it. The deliberations of Government and Government Committees, such as the Committee on Imperial Defence, must be kept secret in the public interest but Government's decision would certainly be announced.

PEACE WITH TURKEY.

Answering another question, Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that it was the constant desire of the British Government to bring about peace with Turkey. They hoped that the forthcoming meeting in Paris would contribute materially towards the attainment of that object.

Col. Yate asked how much the British garrison in India was below the strength.

Mr. Sanders replied that the shortage was approximately 3500 men and added that in order to meet it, as far as possible soldiers of the Irish battalions in India, which were to be relieved with a view to their disbandment, would be given opportunity of transferring to other units remaining in India.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

(Continued from page 6.)

gentry must be kept pleased by the constant exchange of magnificent social amenities. In this delightful duty of public life he is ably assisted by his colleague in his Executive Council, his friend of long standing the Raja of Mahmudabad a gentleman in prime of life with only a polite acquaintance with English, who having formerly flirted with Moslem League politics, now finds himself gathered into the bourgeoisie, full, and presides over Law and Justice" will considerable help from his official secretaries. He is the ideal Executive Councilor of the official. His European colleague, Sir Ludovic Porter, is the old type of solid prejudices but straight courtesy, who does his work with painful labouriousness and a singular lack of imagination. Their Indian colleagues, the Ministers, are interesting examples of political Moderatism, both from the points of view their previous political career as critics of Government and their presents political attitude towards non-cooperation. The Madras exile to the United Provinces who won his spurs as a political critic in the field of journalism, is intelligent in anticipation and versatile in political method, and possess a verbal energy and passion for facts and figures which are of great service to him but land him into the serious mistake of putting a venom, almost rabid and personal in his diatribes against non-cooperation. The other Minister, a Kashmiri Brahmin lawyer of undoubted probity of conduct and great charm of personal bearing, compels admiration even from his critics for the honesty of his purpose and the fearlessness of his criticism, as illustrated by his work on the official Jallianwalla Bagh Committee of Enquiry. He appears to be against Mahatma Gandhi solely because he does not for a moment believe that the Gandhi tenets of winning Swaraj will ever succeed. The younger Nationalist cannot forget his previous record and look upon his present lapse rather as an aberration from a policy which will vanish when he realises the hopelessness of Dearchy.

But what about the younger Nationalist? (To be continued.)

In a later passage, you state: "We wish to apply broadly and comprehensively and so far as is practical, Mr. Rhodes's principle of equal rights for all civilised men." We would remark that Mr. Rhodes did not differentiate, in his statement of principle, in favour of one type of civilization rather than another, and that he did not qualify its application as you have done. Such qualification is, *pro tanto* a denial of the right of equal citizenship recognized by the Imperial Conference.

IMPOSSIBLE OF ACCEPTANCE.

In conclusion, we have to state explicitly, on behalf of the Kenya Indian community whom we represent, that it is impossible for us to accept the policy laid down by you in your speech. Were we to do so, we should be thoroughly discredited and repudiated by our constituents. Were they to accept it, they would be promptly disavowed by all classes of the population in India who can never consent to any less than an application, without disguise, to His Majesty's Indian subjects of the principle of complete equality of citizenship, subject only to such reasonable tests as do not, in the spirit or in the letter, violate or contravene that principle or in substance differentiate between different classes or races of His Majesty's subjects, whether as to domiciled settlers or lawful immigrants.

DEADLOCK IN EGYPT.

INFLAMED EGYPTIAN FEELING

COALITION'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald writes to the "Westminster Gazette" as follows from Cairo:—

The return of Lord Allenby "to consult with the Cabinet" on the future of Egypt is a plain indication to those who know anything of the correspondence between the two that something serious remains in the air. Not only with Egyptian Nationalism, but with its own representatives in Cairo. For once, a Government pursuing a policy which raises doubts and suspicions in the minds of people is bound to be tempted to justify itself by pointing out the suggestions and wishes of its own Government. The Egyptian people are now over the former Egyptian Government, and have no confidence in its own representatives here. It was only in the execution of his duty as a pro-consul that Lord Allenby signed the famous letter which he was requested to present to the Sultan as a statement of our intentions. Had the letter represented the mind of the British Administration here, it would have been the opening of a policy of imperialism which would have compelled us to rule Egypt by the edicts of the Sultan and by martial law, by the suspension of civil liberty and the wholesale imprisonment of leaders.

It is no secret here, however, that it brought our Foreign Office (which in this case it is but fair to say was only the channel through which a Cabinet decision was transmitted) into conflict with its own representatives here. These men, however, were but a Civil Service, and had to carry on their duties under conditions which daily became more impossible. A Government which could have united the Nationalists, or at any rate divided them into the natural political divisions of Radical and Conservative, had to resign, and the publication of the letter made any other Egyptian Government impossible. It was pretty clear that Zaghoul had missed his opportunity, and that he had thrown into the majority of the Nationalist leaders into what is called "the Moderate" camp. The letter united them for the time being, and although differences were deep to suffer a complete and immediate reconciliation, political Egypt spoke with one voice against the tentative programme of repression, exile, imprisonment, suspension of papers, and a tightening of martial law which Lord Allenby had to impose whilst he was trying to negotiate Downing Street into a proper frame of mind.

GENERAL CONDEMNATION.

Nor was it only Egyptian opinion that rallied against the Government. English papers like the Egyptian Gazette had to be suspended, and had to change editors, partly for their own comments, partly for copying the comments of Liberal English papers. There is, of course, the usual "English community" out here, mainly absorbed in commerce, quite indifferent to political issues, and generally moved by the idea that Force and Possession are the Gods which attend Empire; and a part of that community has welcomed the Foreign Office letter. People at home must not be misled by the influence of the body which has done this, declaring at the same time that it is to conduct a propaganda at home in favour of the position laid down in the letter.

I have never, in all my investigations into such conditions as Egypt now presents, known so much unanimity amongst all sections and interests in condemning the Home Cabinet's policy, and in expressing an anxiety that the events of the past month or so should be closed with the appointment of an Egyptian Cabinet enjoying the confidence of the majority of Egyptian Nationalists. Almost without a friendly word, the Foreign Office letter caused consternation both by its blundering phrasing and its spirit of supreme ignorance of Egyptian conditions. It made Lord Allenby's work here quite impossible. To be perfectly blunt, in view of conditions, both political and psychological, which have arisen from the war, and of the events which have happened since, the letter was hardly short of a declaration of war against the Egyptian constitutional and moderate parties. Therefore Lord Allenby has gone home, so that if Mr. Winston Churchill and his friends persist

in their fatal policy, there will be no doubt as to its results. Up to now the party of conquest and permanent occupation has won in our Cabinet, and two months have been sufficient to prove whether it is to lead us. There seems to be no doubt but that had an agreement been come to with Adly Pasha in London it would have been accepted by Egypt. I have had that assurance from people associated with both Nationalist sections. Our failure in London, however, created a dangerous revision of feeling against us here, not amongst Alexandrian cosmopolitan mobs, but amongst serious people. Our Government threw us down from the pedestal on which we sat in the minds of many Egyptians. Especially have I met with this feeling amongst Coptic Nationalists.

ENCOURAGING THE EXTREMISTS.

The revision at once affected the Arabic Press and the more vain and aggressive section of young Egypt, engendered become an enemy which could be dealt with only by force. The story of the success of Sinn Féin was told to enforce that view. Appeals in Arabic to the young Egyptian to resort to assassination appeared, whilst more sober men, including some who had left Zaghoul and joined the moderate forces of Adly, issued a manifesto dignified and restrained, but for one point, calling for a boycott of British goods. Their model was the Gandhian policy. Wise people will not concern themselves with verbal differences, or with differences of demeanour which in action are bound to be obliterated. What has really happened—and it is immaterial whether it has been indicated with passion in Arabic leaflets, or with restraint in English manifestos—is that the political leaders of Egypt have been brought into irreconcilable conflict with England by the Home Cabinet and that every Egyptian political party has taken up a more or less openly revolutionary attitude to our presence here.

This situation of revolutionary deadlock dominates everything here. It is still but mild, and its evils are still latent. But that is its true character, and the Home Government alone is responsible.

MRS. ASQUITH IN NEW YORK

VIEWS ON BRITISH POLITICS.

"Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent wired from New York in Mail week:—

Mrs. Asquith had a fling at British politics last night at the Selwyn Theatre, New York, but the audience seemed to prefer her snappy, amusing tales and anecdotes about her distinguished husband, while he was Premier, and other British personalities. These she told vivaciously, "flashing across the platform," to quote the *New York Tribune*, "a gaunt, restless figure, now whistling, now gesticulating, bowing low when there was applause, always alert, a charming smile playing around her mouth." Mrs. Asquith expressed her delight with the hospitality she has received here, praised interviews, and said that the railway guard of her train to Boston recently gave her some excellent advice on American audiences. "He called me honey," said Mrs. Asquith, amidst a roar of laughter, "and I was so pleased with his democratic candour and evident goodwill that I gave him my photograph."

WORLD'S EXCHANGES.

MR. KALE'S VIEWS.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Societies of the Saint Stephens and the Hindu Colleges, Delhi, the Hon. Mr. V. G. Kale delivered, on Friday, a public lecture on the subject of the world's exchanges, the Hon. Mr. Cook, Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, being in the chair.

In the course of his speech, Prof. Kale demonstrated how, while each nation must put its own house in order in the most suitable way by economy, industry, and sound financial management, the problem could not be satisfactorily solved until concerted action was taken by leading nations to put an end to the present state of uncertainty and distrust. He instanced the Washington Conference as suggestive of the international policy that was imperatively needed in the matter of finance and trade. Regret was expressed that the proper lesson was not taken from the terrible experience through which the world had passed, and it was hoped that another war was not necessary to hammer the moral into the brains of nations. Solidarity, the lecturer stated, was at the root of modern industry and trade, and though it was hopeless for certain countries to go back to the gold standard, they could get rid of inflation and economic depression by determined efforts to encourage industry, commerce and thrift.

NEED OF EARLY SETTLEMENT.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolution:—In view of the great inconvenience caused to general public and dislocation of trade due to the recent strike on the East Indian Railway, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that there should be an early settlement of the strike, that strikers should go back to their work immediately, and that the Railway Board should arrange for a full enquiry into the allegations made by the strikers of differential treatment and ill-treatment, with a view to remove all legitimate grievances of the employees of the Railway.

An impressive funeral took place in Lahore Cantonment, of the Bristol airmen, who lost their lives the other day. A large number of officers from Lahore and other garrisons including Major-General Jacob and General Sir Sydney Lawford amongst the chief mourners.

PRINCE IN PESHAWAR.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, March 6. For the first time during his tour in British India His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales drove in state through the Indian portion of the city, although strict martial law was observed since yesterday and all shops closed to-day. Thousands of people representing various classes greeted the Prince with warm welcome. Arriving at Hastings Square he was received by the Chief Commissioner and General Sir George Barrow, and after inspecting the Guards of Honour furnished by the Second Battalion, West Yorks, the Prince received an address of welcome from the provincial Durbar Members of Bar Association and of the Reception Committee. Major Nawab Ahmed Nawab Khan who read the address said it was a signal mark of royal favour that the Prince was pleased to visit Pathan borderland and people assured the Prince that, like their forefathers, they would guard the frontier with undiminished vigilance in the King-Emperor's name. Since the visit of the King-Emperor, material prosperity of the province had steadily advanced in spite of the war. They requested His Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty their loyal and dutiful homage under the shadow of whose Throne they enjoyed the rights of citizens of a mighty Empire. The address was enclosed in a silver casket and handed over to the Prince by Rai Bahadur Karam Chand.

NEW EXCISE ARRANGEMENTS.

COUNTRY LIQUOR TO BE RATIONED.

The Director of Information states that Government have decided that some direct method of limitation of the consumption of country liquor is desirable, as distinct from indirect methods. From April 1st, therefore, a system of rationing will be introduced through out the Bombay Presidency. All country liquor shops will be rationed on the basis of their consumption for the year 1920-21. From that consumption (reduced to proof gallons) 10 per cent will be deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent elsewhere, and the figure thus obtained will be the ration. The amount that each shop may take will be fixed monthly and will be the amount (in terms of proof gallons) supplied to that shop in the corresponding month of 1920-21 less 10 per cent or 5 per cent as the case may be. The strength of 30 degrees U. P. country spirit in the Presidency proper will be reduced to 40 per cent U. P. except in Doda Cantonment, Kaira District Kanara (below Ghat) Point Taluka, Nawapur Taluka and Mahi Kantha leased area, and in shops bordering on Native States. The strength in Sind will remain as at present.

EXTENSION FROM AMBALA TO ONDAL.

STATION UNCHANGED.

The Secretary E. L. R. Indian Labour Association, Assam, writes under date, March 6:—The strike situation at Ondal, Assam, Sitalampur, Barakar, Dhanbad, Pathordini, Khatrasgarh, Gomoh, Gya, Madanpur, Jhajha, Mokameh, Dinapore, Bokar, Moghaisarai, Ghansabad, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Tunda, Ambala, Jamalpur and other places is quite unchanged. Men are bent upon holding out unless and until their demands are met. By his last notice the Agent declares he is ready to entertain applications of grievances from individual persons while he seems not inclined to recognize the Association which might be able to make mutual communication easy. It is not understood what objection the East Indian Railway Company has to recognize the Association while the Ondal Rohilkhand Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway recognized their own Associations and the latter has promised to hold the Association in all possible means at Ondal. Some Anglo-Indians have been caught stealing from railway carriages. The same scene has been enacted at Assam. Fortunately there were military soldiers on guard or the whole responsibility would have fallen upon the Indian strikers.

AIKA MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 6. The latest information of activities of the Aika or the unity movement among tenants, is that it is spreading to other districts. It is reasserted that there is nothing new in the movement except that it is the revival of the Kisan movement of Fyzabad and Rai Bareilly last year. It is feared that if it is allowed to grow under the present influences which control and in the present political situation in the country, it would become dangerous. The district authorities are taking every step against the movement. Non-co-operation and Moderate leaders are proceeding to the districts to make enquiries.

A Coimbatore message of March 6th says, seventeen Moplah prisoners who were sentenced to be shot under Martial Law were hanged in the Central Jail on Saturday and their bodies were handed over to the local Mahomedans who buried them in Metpalayam Road burial ground. This is the third batch of Moplahs buried there. (A. F.)

MAULANA MAQSUDALI.

GETS ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BASTI, March 6. To-day, Maulana Maqsudali, President, Khilafat Committee, Basti, was tried by Mr. Abdul Razzak, Deputy Magistrate, under Section 17-B and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. two hundred.

The Magistrate sent a police force to bring him in Court. On the Maulana's refusing to be there as he preferred to hear the Court decision in jail a meeting was held to congratulate him.

A BOY OF ELEVEN.

GETS 2 MONTHS' RIGOROUS FOR ADDRESSING PEOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 6. On the 5th instant three workers of Dadu in Larkana District, including a boy of eleven years, were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each for disobeying orders under Section 144, prohibiting them from addressing on the eve of a fair. The trial was over in ten minutes' time.

CASES AGAINST LALAJI.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S SUGGESTION AND ARGUMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 6. In the case against Lala Lalpat Rai, in the Central Jail, to-day, before Mr. Harris, Special Magistrate, some evidence and arguments were heard. The Government Advocate, in arguing the case for the Crown, suggested that the case under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, read with Section 117, was not quite free of doubt, and the accused might be given the benefit of doubt. He then argued the other case under the Seditious Meetings Act, read with Section 117, I. P. C.

LALA THAKAR DAS GETS 2 YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 6. Judgment was pronounced in the case against Lala Thakar Das, Secretary of the City Congress Committee, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to-day, by Mr. Shaikh Ata Jilahi, First Class Magistrate in the Central Jail. The accused, who refused to defend himself, being a Non-Cooperator, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

"SERVANT" DEFAMATION CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6. The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to-day, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged the Editor and Printer of the "Servant" with defamation by publishing a statement to the effect that while the police were breaking a prohibited meeting, Mr. Kidd assaulted a woman named Hemmalini Ghose.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. N. Sen, on behalf of the accused, said their defence was that they had every reason to believe that it was Mr. Kidd who had assaulted the woman and that the accused in publishing the objectionable statement acted bona fide and exercised due care and precaution.

Assistant Commissioner K. B. Mukerjee, Inspector Hem Lahiri, and two others deposed that on the day in question they were present at the meeting with Mr. Kidd and had not seen the latter assaulting any woman.

The case adjourned to the 14th instant.

ARREST OF "ZAMINDAR'S" EDITOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 6. Hafiz Syed Ahmed, the blind Editor of "Zamindar" newspaper, who succeeded the previous Editor, now in prison, has been arrested. March 14th has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has nominated Mr. J. Ghosh, C.I.E., I.C.S., being an official, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., resigned.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tsuruga Maru" left Singapore for Colombo via Penang on the 4th March, s.s. "Morioka Maru" left Moji via usual ports and is due to arrive here on or about the 30th March.

A people's fair has been organised on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Peshawar. It was opened on Monday when large crowds visited it. Afridis were mostly in prominence. There were fireworks in the evening and several musical bands played throughout the day. The fair was held in Ishai Bagh near the fort. (A. F.)

INDIAN HOME RULE

AMERICA'S SUPPORT.

HEARST'S CALL TO THE U.S.A.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the American Northcliffe, writes to the Washington "Times" regarding Indian Home Rule and America's duty:—

On what basis of justice or general good, or public benefit or individual advantage, or liberty or democracy or self-determination, or anything that is recognised as right, is India kept in bondage by England? India is surely a nation to which the principle of self-determination might best apply.

It is one of the oldest nations of the world, and is, in fact, the Mother of Nations. It is one of the most populous nations, having a population more than twice that of the United States and more than four times that of the Great Britain and Ireland. It covers an enormous territory of 1,766,642 square miles, determined by the seas and mountains which surround it. It is a nation geographically, politically, popularly, ethnologically and historically. No nation has had a greater history or a longer history, or has played a more important part in the world.

There are only two reasons why India became subject to England. One was the military power of England, and the other was the exaggerated pacifism of India embodied not only in its politics but in its religion—a pacifism as stupid and short-sighted, as ridiculous and as ruinous in its selfish world as the pacifism of some of our own statesmen.

Liberty India once possessed in as great a degree as England, her conqueror; the people of India before they were conquered voted and controlled their own destiny. Literature India knew to be as great a degree as any nation in the world. Art and science India knew after her own manner, and had developed to the highest point of perfection.

In architecture India excelled, and general education and general culture were at least as widespread as in the nations of Europe at the time of the conquest of India by England.

Pacifism and Unpreparedness were the cause of India's submission to England, a nation always powerful and always prepared in armament to support her policy of greed and aggression.

Those were the only reasons, but the sufficient reasons, for the subjugation of India by England a century and a half ago. But are they sufficient reasons for the continued subjugation of India by England to-day, in view of the principles which our America, and England and France and other enlightened nations of the world have so lately declared for and fought for?

Are they consistent with our proclaimed principles of liberty, democracy and self-determination of nations? Are they based on fundamental justice and the general welfare of mankind? Can the United States of America, as an ally of England, according to the programme which Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes and the international bankers are endeavouring to force upon our country, consistently and conscientiously support England in her domination of India against the will of her three hundred million people?

What becomes of our Declaration of Independence and our principle of government by consent of the governed? Has the Harding Administration scrapped the American Declaration of Independence along with the American Navy?

Have we abandoned our declared principles along with our defensive policies? Have we adopted India's policy of pacifism and endorsed England's policy of oppression?

Where is our alliance already leading us, not only in our international relations, but in our domestic situations? How can we stand for human liberty in America and against it in India?

How can we be in favor of democracy for ourselves and opposed to it for other nations?

How can we advocate self-determination for fly specks upon the map like Ukraine, which is not a nation and has never been a nation, and never will be a nation, and deny it to India, one of the most populous and important nations in the whole history of the world?

Either all our ideas of liberty, democracy, independence, government by consent of the governed, and self-determination of nations are wrong, or else India is as much entitled to these benefits and blessings as we are.

And if India is entitled to these benefits, does our alliance with England and Japan mean that we must sacrifice our democracy to the imperialism of these two militarist nations, our ideas of liberty to their schemes of conquest?

Must we scrap our Declaration of Independence, the democratic principles for which we have always fought and the ships and men which have enabled us to defend those principles and those liberties?

Should we not rather scrap this unnatural alliance which stultifies all our principles of liberty and nullifies the whole inspiring spirit of our history? Should we not rather remain the spiritual leader of the world, lift high our flag of freedom and ourselves be free?

Gandhi or Aurabindo?

By B. C. CHATTERJEE, Bar-at-Law

Foreword by Mr. Hon. Srinivas Shastri, 12 as. M. K. Gandhi—the greatest man of the age. A unique collection of the appreciations of Mahatma Gandhi by the master minds of the world.

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INDIA AND ENGLAND.

"A CARDIO SURVEY."

MR. SASTRI'S VIEWS.

"The Times" of mail week publishes the following from Mr. V. S. Sastri:—

India was directly interested in the question of the Chinese tariff. The revision agreed to by the Powers concerned will bring to an end the rebate granted by the Chinese Republic on land-borne goods. This affects India by reason of the frontier of Burma marching with that of China. Therefore India has acquired freedom to tax goods crossing the border. I notified the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, the leader of the Chinese delegation, of this circumstance and he recognized the validity of the claim.

In America I addressed a considerable number of meetings, speaking at Washington, New York, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and elsewhere on the subject of India's status within the Empire. I took the position that India's political salvation could be reached within the confines of the British Empire, and that the status of a Dominion was good enough for India if it was good enough for Canada or Australia. I pointed out that all important sections of Indian opinion held that view, and that even Mr. Gandhi had declared he was content, provided his grievances were removed, that India should remain within the British Empire. British statesmen had declared this to be the policy by which India should be governed, and it had been repeated by the King-Emperor, by the Duke of Connaught, and by the Prince of Wales. I said it had been kept in a perfectly honest, straightforward way by the officials in India, and there was every reason to hope that in a few years' time the full status of a Dominion would be reached by India on one condition, namely, that the conviction should be produced in the minds of the British people by the conduct of the Legislature and the leading spokesmen of Indian thought that any further increase of constitutional power would be used in a spirit of perfect loyalty to the British Throne, and that no demand whatever, direct or indirect, would be made to take India out of the British Empire. Wherever I spoke I emphasized this fundamental condition.

MR. CHURCHILL CRITICIZED.

Of course I spoke of the other side of the question, and that was that the Imperial Cabinet and their agents in India should do nothing or say nothing which would indicate hesitation on their part to go along the path of the noble mission of England in India. I cannot speak with thorough knowledge of the Indian side, for I have been out of touch with events in my native land for some time; but I should be very much surprised if the party which wishes to take India out of the Empire did become so strong as to be a serious factor. On the British side all seems to be well except for a recent pronouncement of Mr. Churchill at the Kenya dinner. He expressed serious misgivings as to the suitability of representative institutions for the East. The effect of this in India must be unfortunate. For one thing, the question is raised too late in the day; for another thing the British people cannot seriously attempt to bring India into a state of contentment and prosperity along any other lines. They are themselves unused to forms other than those of popular government. Suggestions to force India back under autocratic rule, such as is to be found in the India States to-day, recently made in the correspondence columns of "The Times", could not be applied without fatal results. The whole of educated India would not only resent but would resist the change by all the means at their disposal. I am really alarmed at the appearance of suggestions of the kind from people with any influence in respect to India.

Mr. Churchill's statement on the same occasion as to the position of Indians in Kenya is arousing in India the acutest anxiety as to the bona fides of the resolution of the Imperial Conference last June, from which South Africa alone dissented, regarding the equality of all races within the Empire. The least that was expected was that in Crown Colonies which are under the administration of the Colonial Office, the resolution would be interpreted in the most liberal manner. I can only express my profound astonishment that Mr. Churchill, himself a party to the resolution, should make suggestions, calling them "decisions", which are on their face a serious derogation thereof. India looks upon Kenya as a test case. If instead of the Kenya proposals being both in letter and in spirit and recognition of perfect equality between Indians and Europeans, they were elaborately contrived to be so workable as to produce inequality and hardship, the good faith of Britain would be irretrievably shaken, and the party in India which stands for the British connection would be wiped out of existence as a political force. I cannot believe that Mr. Churchill is fully informed as to the state of feeling in India. He must know that his policy is fraught with the utmost danger not only to India but to Britain, and it is the greatest unwisdom at present to teach India by any means that she must use force or threaten force, not for the purpose of obtaining new rights, but even for the fulfilment of pledges repeatedly made and endorsed by the Imperial Conference.

THE COMMONS DEBATE.

Mr. Sastri, who was in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons through almost the whole Indian debate on Tuesday, gave the following impressions:—

I was struck by the difference in the feelings of the House at the beginning and at the end. I thought the House was much influenced by the speech of Sir W. J. Joyce-Hicks in moving the censure amendment; but when Mr. Montagu had spoken feeling was mollified, and when the Prime

Minister had spoken the House was in a good mood. It then seemed to be satisfied with the conduct of administration in difficult times, and not desirous of reversing the Government of India Act. In regard to Sir Charles Yate's comparison between martial law in the Punjab and in the Mughal Rebellion he suggested that the latter was protracted because of the timidity of officials and their reluctance to act. I do not think the Services in India will thank him for representing them as having failed in their duty to re-establish order, merely because they were not allowed to massacre people at will.

But the principal impression I derived was the great change that seems to have come over public opinion in England regarding India. When I left for Washington towards the end of October, the non-cooperation movement was in full swing. It was watched here with interest and some anxiety, but there had been no revulsion of feeling against the political advance of India, and no ill-feeling of a deep and lasting character against the people generally. I am rather afraid that in the brief interval of my American sojourn that pleasant state of feeling has gone. For one thing the non-cooperation movement has lasted longer and strained the people's feelings, causing great uneasiness as to the future.

But perhaps the circumstance that has contributed most to this rapid change of feeling is the opposition to the cordiality of the popular reception that should have been given to the Prince of Wales, and the way in which an active propaganda was carried on to discredit the visit and show up the people of India in an unwelcome light. I do not wish to exaggerate anything, but I have a very decided impression that if the next stage in the constitutional progress of India is unduly delayed the fault must be laid at the door of non-cooperation, which has made it clear that the political judgment of a very large number of the people is poor and that they cannot be trusted to hold their own against merely crude and destructive propaganda.

THE ARD FHEI

In the recent telegrams on Irish affairs the word "Ardheis" and its meaning has found prominent mention. We are indebted to the "Catholic Herald of India" for an explanation of this word and history of the institution. "Ardheis" or "Annual Convention" was created in 1905 when it first met in Dublin, a hundred delegates or rather visitors attending. This National Council held its annual meeting with ever dwindling attendance, until in 1907, after the Easter Rising, it received a new impetus; its tenth meeting was attended by 1,700 delegates, representing 1,009 Clubs where Mr. De Valera's scheme of organisation was adopted; it was proscribed by the British Government and a hundred of its leaders were imprisoned; in 1918 it met in secret, when the number of its Clubs rose to 1,698; in 1921 they were 1,373; its recent meeting, held on February 21, 1922, was attended by 2,700 delegates. At this meeting the ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the new constitution of the Irish Free State was decided to be submitted to the Irish electors at the end of three months.—The "Servant."

N. C. O. IN PUNJAB.

ACTIVITIES IN 3RD WEEK OF FEB.

The Secretary, Congress Publicity Bureau, Punjab, Lahore writes:—

The week opened with a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held under the presidency of Sardar Khark Singh in which the political situation created by the Bardoli resolutions was hotly debated. A tough fight was put up by those who advocated the policy embodied in the resolutions and those who dissented from that policy and ultimately the sense of the meeting was declared to be against the decision of the Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee. The members of the Central Body were charged to present faithfully the view-point of the Punjab in the meeting that was to be held in Delhi on 24th and 25th. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee passed four resolutions, (1) acknowledging the valuable services rendered by Agha Mohamad Saifur as President, (2) congratulating him and Lala Lajpat Rai, and the political workers on their incarceration, (3) showing gratification on the success of the campaign against liquor and (4) appreciating the "spirit of restraint and willing suffering" manifested by the various volunteer corps and the general public in the Punjab on every occasion of the most provoking and the most unjustifiable official use of physical force against them.

In pursuance of the Bardoli resolutions all political activities in the Province including the picketing of foreign cloth-shops and liquor-shops were stopped.

KHALSAS' LOT.

A good many intrepid Sikh workers were sent up last week to stand their trial either under section 107 or 108 I. P. C. or under section 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act for delivering speeches at the Diwans that were being held in the various districts to discuss the political situation. It seems the Khatkhas have definitely cast their lot with their Hindu and Moslem brothers in the struggle for Swaraj.

The Government communicate re ear-pulling is conveniently silent on that ugly part of the episode, namely, the pulling of one of the volunteers by the ear while they were engaged in reciting Sandhya. In another Communication the Government admits that Col. Buck, of the Jullundhar fame, photographed some "women" on the edge of a tank, but extenuates the incident.

THE PRINCE AT LAHORE.

The week closed with the visit of the Prince to Lahore. The whole machinery of the Government was set in motion to make the Royal visit an official success. And it was a success. All along the route, intermixed with the student and Christian communities, the clerical staff mustered strong and with them went the eight-leers and the faint-hearted population of Lahore. Another class of people was much in evidence, the peasantry of the Punjab. A flat had been put out to the Zaildars of outlying and distant villages that they should bring their quota of men to swell the crowd. They were made to come to Lahore, but they came as guests. Specials ran, lorries plied, tents were pitched, a *meela* was held and so on and so forth—all meant to lure away the unsophisticated children of the soil, but they had no more a sense of loyalty than a readiness to cry huzzah or throw up their caps in honour of anyone who would provide the occasion for popular holidays or days of festivity. The city proper observed a complete and voluntary *Haral* to the honour of Lahore. The Congress and Khilafat organisations carried out most loyally the behests of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee and so no propaganda work was done, and to use an official phraseology no intimidation and coercion was practised by the National Volunteers. Otherwise the Royal visit would have been shorn much of its glory and splendour.

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THEATRICAL CHAT.

Certainly the arrival at the Excelsior Theatre of the Anna El-Tour, Leo Podolsky, and Vera Mirova trio has provided Bombay music lovers with an opportunity of drinking deep of the delightfulness of the wonderful musical numbers presented during these memorable performances. It is seldom in Bombay that we are able to record unforgettable pleasures of this description. As a rule concert programmes presented at the Excelsior have been much too long and monotonous. On Sunday evening last, and at yesterday's matinee we had a programme of music presented of much shorter duration but nevertheless the embodiment of the very essence of talent of the first order.

The Anna El-Tour, Leo Podolsky and Vera Mirova trio during their present tour have scored success after success, and in our opinion there is no question as regards the justification of it.

Sunday evening's programme contained "Locatella and Fugue" Bach-Tansig, for piano. Leo Podolsky as the soloist; a number beautifully rendered. Bach's original composition of "Locatella and Fugue" for organ may perhaps in the pianoforte arrangement by Tansig have lost a little of the grandeur in the composition, at the same time one felt Leo Podolsky's delightful pianoforte interpretation made a very deep impression on everyone present.

The four wonderful dances by Vera Mirova "Lotus" and Valse Chopin which followed brought forth a round of applause from the audience. "Lotus" music from Rubinstein may be judged for its beauty in its arrangement as a dance by the words we reproduce from the programme. "In the stillness of the night a lotus lily dreams. In her heart she ponders of love as yet unborn. The moon rising, showers on her his kisses—She hesitatingly opens her petals in response to his caresses—Then."

Scorched by his ardent love—The trail and tender lily droops and dies.

Vera Mirova dances this beautiful number to the playing of Leo Podolsky, and the combination is delightfully poetic following which the dance. Valse Chopin provided another brilliant item. Anita's Dance, Grieg, and the dance Marche Schubert danced by Vera Mirova during the second half of the programme were also delightful numbers and were repeatedly encored. This charming young dancer immediately found considerable favour with her audiences, in fact it would be difficult to say otherwise of any other member of this talented trio.

In Anna El-Tour the singer, we find a vocalist of unusual ability. Her wonderful versatility and charming self-possession add to her great vocal gifts. It is seldom one has the opportunity of listening to vocal numbers in Bombay of which one can safely say; were equal to the best one hears in Western musical spheres. The rendering of the two songs by Grig "The First Meeting" and "A Dream" "Zuleika" Rubenstein "Al-doo-doo" and "Moscow Chimes," two nursery rhymes set to music by Grechaninow were unforgettable pleasures. The wonderful pure soprano voice of Anna El-Tour appears to possess unlimited capabilities, the expressiveness, and the ring of the high notes of so brilliant a voice seemed to convey to us an indescribable something which brought back old concert memories of other days. The songs chosen by Anna El-Tour for her Bombay Concerts were pretty and quaint, and rendered cleverly in various languages. Madame lives her songs, and they are a veritable embodiment of musical beauty. The last set of songs given in the second half of the programme songs of France of the XVIII Century, an old Scotch Melody "Robin Arsal" an Irish Folk Song and "In-Spring Time" were rendered beautifully. Madame Anna El-Tour we are afraid would have sang on to the early hours of

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GRANT ROAD.

the morning if her audience had had their way. So great was the ovation given at the close of her performance.

The three pianoforte solos completing the programme Barcarole, Lisadoff Nocturne for left hand only. Scriabine, undoubtedly the pianoforte gem of the evening, and the Flower Waltz Tschalkowsky, Grainger Podolsky. As a pianist Podolsky ranks high in the list of present day musicians. His pianoforte technique is brilliant, and his style pleasing. There is ever present the indication of complete ease during the course of his playing which one finds only in the most accomplished of musicians and without the inclusion of the slightest indication of showiness.

These three brilliant Russian performers give their final concert on Tuesday at 6-0 p.m. and we recommend all music lovers to avail themselves of the opportunity, for once in a while of listening to some of the most delightful musical numbers we have yet had the pleasure of listening to in Bombay.

Nine members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. V of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899) report as follows:—

"We have thought it unnecessary to increase the stamp duty on bonds and conveyances where the amount does not exceed Rs. 200 and on the documents referred to in articles 11, 17, 30 (a), 38 and 62 (d) and (e). We have accordingly amended clause 4 of the Bill and the Schedule annexed to it. We have also made alterations in the Bill as regards articles 7, 10, 12 and 54 (a)."

A Madras message of March 6th says a local Press publishes that Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, Dewan of Mysore, has had a sudden and a severe attack of paralysis and is now confined to bed in Mysore. Mr. A. R. Bannerji is put in charge of the Dewan. —(A. P.)

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LALA LAJPATRAI DESCRIBES.

HIS FAITH IN CASTE SYSTEM.
Some say he is a Nihilist, others that he is an anarchist, others again that he is a Tolstoyan. He is none of these things. He is a plain Indian patriot who believes in God, religion and scriptures. He believes even in caste—

As his movement is developing all kinds of repression have been resorted to, meetings proclaimed and prohibited; speakers arrested and writers arrested and imprisoned, but the movement has progressed unchecked. India is in a state of non-violent revolt. The most pleasing feature of the new movement is the active support it is getting from women who flock to the Non-co-operation meetings, clad in Khaddar, in their thousands. Millions worth of foreign cloth have been destroyed in order to intensify the feeling against it. All traces of violence have been removed. In the case of violence there has been resorted to, it has been due to grave provocation. Men, old and young, even boys have gone to jails in their hundreds, refusing to recognise the authority of the British courts to try them. They give no defence. Thousands are ready to adopt general civil disobedience (of British laws) as the cult of their lives, but the leaders are withholding their consent in their desire to keep the movement strictly non-violent. When a man is arrested, he refuses to give bail and goes straight to the lock-up with a view to spread the idea that he has no confidence in, and does not recognise the authority of the Government and its courts. In some places people lost self-control, got excited and committed outrages on the Police and Government men. Gandhi denounced them and advised expiation. In Malabar, however, the things have taken a most undesirable turn. Agrarian grievances mixed with political wrongs and provocations fanned by religious bigotry, have created a situation which is deplored by Gandhi. But Malabar is a tiny spot in the continent of India and the Moplahs are a handful of men—more than two millions—and only a small proportion of them violent. The remainder are peaceful and law-abiding. Gandhi would have quieted the Moplahs even, if he been allowed to go there, but the "Hindu" Government which wanted to use the incident as a lever to widen the gulf between the Hindus and the Moslems would not let him go.

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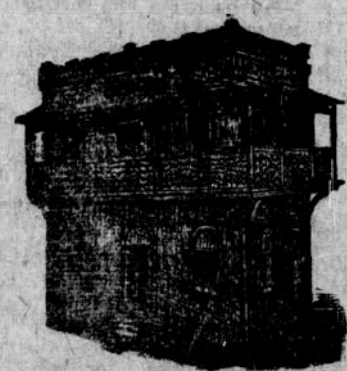
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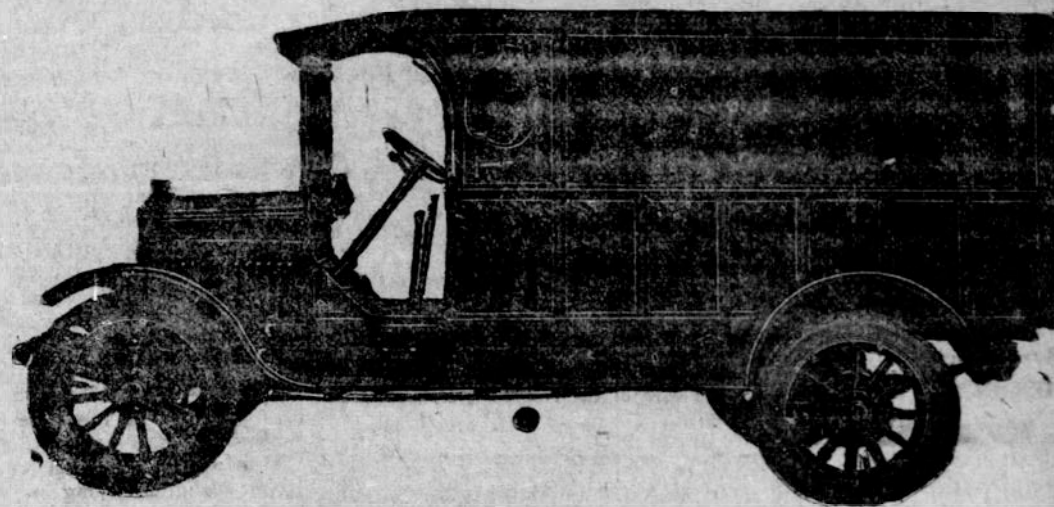
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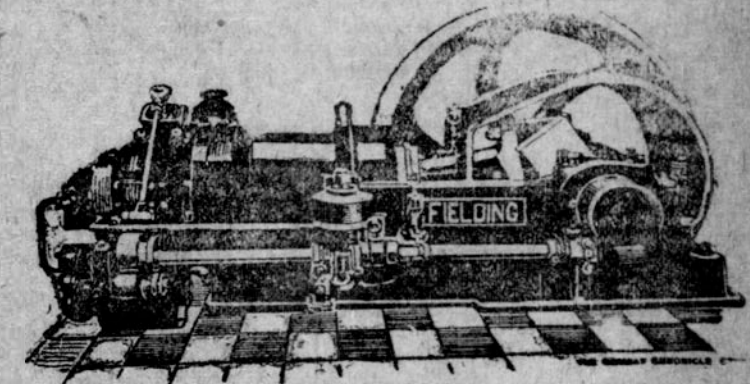
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